The Massillon Independent.

WHOLE NO 1691 | MASSILLON, OHIO, MARCH 2, 1893 | XXXI—NO. 47.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealer in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S Hunt, President; C Steese Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House Massillon, Ohio.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN' dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

Traveler's Register

Trains leave and depart on Standord time 2 minutes slower than city time,

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING

NORTH.

No. 34 (starts here)	4:25 a. m.
No. 36	9:27 a. m
No. 38, daily	3:50 p. m.
No. 42 (stops here)	6:30 p. m.
No. 72, local	9:27 a. m

SOUTH.

No. 41 (starts here)	6:30 a. m.
No. 35, daily	10:21 a. m.
No. 37	3:50 p m.
No. 39 (stops here)	7:55 p. m
No. 73, local	12:35 p. m

Train No. 35 only runs as far as Uhrichsville. Nos. 41 and 37 run through to Wheeling.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE.

GOING TOWARD TOLEDO.

No. 2 (starts here)	4:35 a. m.
No. 4	8:45 a. m.
No. 6	1:07 p. m
No. 8 (stops here.)	7:30 p. m

GOING TOWARD WHEELING.

No. 1 (starts here)	6:15 a. m.
No. 5	1:12 p. m
No. 7	6:35 p. m
No. 6 (stops here)	10:55 p. m,

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.

Mt. Vernon & Pan Handle Route at Orrville

NORTH	SOUTH.
No. 35, Exp...9:49 a. m.	No. 2 Exp...10:23 a. m.
" 27, Exp...4:15 a. m.	" 33 Exp.. 3:42 p. m
" 3, Exp...3:09 p. m.	" 28, Exp..10:42 p. m
" 7, Exp...7:53 p. m.	" 8, Exp...7:20 a. m.

Train 5 (Cleveland Express) leaves Orrville at 7:25 a. m., (connecting with P. Ft. W. & C No. 10 from the West), Akron 8:20 a. m., arriving at Cleveland 10:10 a. m. No. 4 returning leaves Cleveland at 3:25 p. m., arriving at Akron 5:05 p. m., Orrville at 5:55 p. m., making direct connection with P., F. W. & C. No 3 for Wooster Shreve and all points west. Trains 27, 28, 2 and 3 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday.

Trains 27 and 28 have through Pullman sleepers between Cleveland, Akron and Cincinnati.

No. 2 has an assured connection with P. F. W. & C. No. 31 from the east, and No. 7 returning connects with P. F. W. & C No. 20 for the east, thus enabling our patrons at Canton, Massillon, Alliance, Salem, etc., to make a round trip to Columbus in one day.

CLEVELAND CANTON & SOUTHERN R. R.

GOING NORTH

Leave Massillon via C. M. E. Ry. 6:25 a. m Leave Canton at 7:25 a. m., arrive at Cleveland 9:25 a. m. Leave Massillon via C. M. E Ry., 8:25 a. m., leave Canton at 9:55 a. m., arrive at Cleveland at 12 noon. Leave Massillon via C. M. E. Ry. at 3:25 p. m., leave Canton at 4:25 p. m., arrive Cleveland 6:30 p. m.

GOING SOUTH

Leave Cleveland at 7:00 a. m., arrive at Canton 9:05 a. m., arrive at Massillon at 10:25 a. m. via C. M. E. Ry. Leave Cleveland at 3:00 p. m., arrive at Canton at 5:07 p. m., Massillon 6:25 p. m., via C. M. E. Ry. Leave Cleveland 6:05 p. m., arrive at Canton 8:14 p. m., arrive at Massillon at 9:25 p. m., via C. M. E. Ry.

Note fast time only 2:05 from Canton to Cleveland.

Single and round trip tickets for Cleveland have been placed on sale at Bahney Spaiding Co.'s, 20 East Main street.

CANTON-MASSILLON ELECTRIC RAILWAY

Cars depart on city (sun) time.

Regular trains between Massillon and Canton leave from city park hourly. 6 o'clock a. m. to 11 o'clock p. m. Trains returning leave from the public square, Canton, on the even hours, from 6 o'clock a. m. until 11 p. m.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

For special service or more particular information inquire of

F. H. KILLINGER,
General Agent,
Massillon, O.

Legal Notice.

Mathias Bertle whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that on the sixth day of February A. D. 1893, Anna Bertle filed her petition in court of common pleas Stark County Ohio, praying a divorce from said Mathias Bertle on the grounds of extreme cruelty and for alimony to be charged on defendant's real and personal estate and that said cause will be for hearing on and after March 28 A.D. 1893.

WILLISON & DAY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Mathias Sisterhen } Before A. W. Goshorn,
vs } J.P. of Bethlehem township,
John Smith. } Stark county.

On the first day of February, A. D. 1893, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of eight dollars and thirty cents.

MATHIAS SISTERHEN.

NAVARRE, February 7, 1893.

THE BATTLESHIP.

The Great Man-of-War Indiana Successfully Launched.

A HOST OF SPECTATORS.

President Harrison, Members of His Cabinet and Congressmen on Deck.

Other Prominent Guests Attend the Ceremonies—The Vessel Christened by Miss Jessie Miller—A Full Description of the Coast Defender and Her Modern Armament—She Will Be a Terror.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—The great battleship Indiana has been successfully launched at the shipyard of William Cramp & Sons company, in the presence of thousands of people, among them the president of the United States, the secretary of the navy and other members of the cabinet, and quite a large delegation of congressmen and others who arrived from Washington on a special train.

As if anxious to get into her native element, the huge coast defense ship slid down the well-greased ways with comparative rapidity and struck the smooth waters of the Delaware river with a force that sent waves high into the air. Then she was towed back to the wharves, and in about a year will be ready for service and turned over to the government.

From early yesterday crowds began to gather around the works, and as the day advanced the multitude increased. The anxiety of the gathering to catch a glimpse of the president and the other distinguished members of the visiting party from Washington was so much greater than the desire to see the launch that the entrance to the main offices of the Cramps were blocked for hours before the arrival of the honored guests. The non-issuance of formal invitations, however, gave the thousands of sightseers an opportunity to be present at the launch, and points of vantage were numerous. The river abounded with craft of every description and almost every boat floated the national colors.

How the Battleship Was Launched.

The interior of the shipyard presented a scene of activity. Flags were flying from dozens of poles; the cruiser New York and cruiser No. 12, the Columbia, which was launched last July, and other ships, were gaily bedecked with flags and bunting, while flags innumerable and other decorations were stretched from the stem to the stern of the Indiana.

The arrival of the presidential party was the signal for loud and continued cheering. The party came from Washington on a special train over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Among the visitors were Secretary of the Navy Tracy, Postmaster General Wanamaker, Attorney General Miller and his daughter, Miss Jessie, the fair christener; Senators Voorhees and Turpie, of Indiana (in honor of which state the vessel is named), and others. The president and the other gentlemen of the party acknowledged the complimentary cheering by smiling and raising their hats. The guests were received in the offices of the company by Charles H. Cramp, president; Henry W. Cramp, treasurer, and other officials. The line was then formed and the christening party proceeded to where the battleship lay, and took positions on a raised platform at the bow.

The noise of 500 workmen making the final preparations reverberated between the Indiana's sister ship, Massachusetts, on the south, and cruiser No. 13, the Minneapolis, to the north, for a quarter of an hour, and then the order was given to "saw the ways." Just as the 4,200 tons of steel started down the incline, Miss Miller broke the customary bottle of champagne, it being encased in a beautifully hand-painted and embroidered satin cover, across the bow, and firmly said: "I christen thee Indiana." Whistles shrieked, bells rang and people cheered and waved handkerchiefs and flags. This demonstration continued until the ship reached midstream, where anchors were dropped. Later the anchors were raised and the vessel was towed to the shipyard.

She Will Be a Terror.

The Indiana is the eighth warship that the Cramps have launched, and is the largest ever sent from their ways. Up to this time the New York, with a tonnage of 8,000, was the largest. The Indiana is the first of the first-class battleships to be launched, and her sister ship, the Massachusetts, which is from six weeks to two months behind the Indiana in construction, will be the next.

The new battleship is 348 feet long on the water line, and is 59 feet 3 inches beam. Her displacement is 10,400 tons, but with a full supply of coal and stores on board she will draw 24 feet and displace 11,600 tons of water. She will be propelled by twin screws and her engines will be three in number, having 10,000-horse power. The engines will be built abreast, in water tight compartments, and will give a speed of from 15½ to 16 knots, the guaranteed speed being 15 knots.

The armor will be as nearly impervious to shot as it can be made. The water line armor belt will be of 18-inch nickle steel, and will extend 196 feet along each side amidships. At the ends of the armor belt is an armored bulkhead athwart ships, which is to be fourteen inches thick, and above that and the water line is to be a casement belt five inches thick. Above the thwart ship belt will be two redoubts, one at each end, forming the bases of the revolving turrets. These redoubts will be 34 feet and 6 inches outside diameter, and 12 feet high. Over the armor belt and over the bow and stern will be a flat protected deck plated with 2 inch steel. At each of the four corners of the 5-inch casements rises up a redoubt eight feet high and plated with 8-inch steel. These redoubts will be surmounted by turrets, each eight inches thick, and besides the armored turrets there is to be an armored pilot house or conning tower. The total weight of the armor is to be 2,685 tons.

The Indiana's Big Guns.

The armament of the Indiana will be as follows: Four 13-inch guns, 40 feet long, mounted in pairs in the two main turrets; eight 8-inch guns, mounted in pairs in the four turrets at the corners of the casemate; four 6-inch guns, mounted in broadsides with splinter bulkheads back of them; twenty 6-pounders and rapid-firing guns; eight 1-pounders and Gatling guns and six torpedo tubes. The armament has some strong points possessed by none of the battleships or cruisers now afloat. One is the height of the guns from the water line, which will enable them to successfully attack the unarmored ends of foreign warships. The 13-inch guns are eighteen feet above water line, and the 8 inch guns are twenty-eight feet above the water line.

Another feature is that the armament of either the Indiana or Massachusetts will throw a greater weight of metal than any vessel afloat. Either will be able to throw 6,400 pounds at one discharge of her main battery alone, which is 1,000 pounds more than any other warship, foreign or native, is capable of discharging. There will be a single military mast, with two fighting tops and a lookout, and means will be provided for going up inside the mast.

The Indiana is one of three sister ships, including the Massachusetts and the Oregon, authorized by act of congress of June 30, 1890. The Union Iron works, of San Francisco, offered to build one for $3,240,000, or two for $6,400,000; the Risdon Iron and Locomotive works, also of San Francisco, to build one for $3,275,000; the Bath Iron works, one for $3,149,000; the Cramp & Sons company, of Philadelphia, one for $2,299,000, and the other two for $5,780,000. The latter company also bid $3,120,000 for a ship twelve feet longer than in the department's plans, which were followed exactly by all the preceding bids, and $6,040,000 for the other two. The last bid, being lower than that of any other bidder, was accepted for the Indiana and Massachusetts.

The law required that one of the vessels should be built on or near the Pacific coast, if it could be done at a fair cost. The Union works, in view of the bid of the Cramps, agreed to build the Oregon, also adding twelve feet, for $3,180,000, and this was accepted as reasonable, on calculating the cost of carrying to San Francisco material only obtainable in the east. The Indiana's keel was laid in 1891.

EIGHT HOURS IN MINES.

A Short-Day Measure for Pennsylvania Miners Enacted by the House.

HARRISBURG, March 1.—The bill to regulate the time of men employed in and about coal mines, which is an eight-hour law, evoked considerable discussion in the house when it came up on third reading and final passage. Wherry, of Cumberland, who is not unfriendly to the workingmen, raised the point that the measure is unconstitutional, inasmuch as it regulates labor. He was sustained by Fow, of Philadelphia, and Cessna, of Bedford. The labor representatives approved of the passage of the bill, and pending the discussion the house took up a bill which was on the special order calendar.

The bill was passed finally which makes it a misdemeanor for any person to represent or advertise himself as the agent of an unauthorized fictitious insurance company.

The house then resumed consideration of the eight-hour bill and passed it finally by a vote of 135 to 32.

The house passed finally the bill defining fraternal, beneficial and relief societies and their status, authorizing them to create subordinate lodges, and to pay benefits upon sickness, disability or death of their members from funds collected by dues and assessments thereon, providing for their registration in the office of the insurance commissioner, and requiring that they shall make annual reports to him, and exempting them from taxation and from the supervision of the insurance commissioner.

The house finally passed the bill to authorize the election of chief burgess for three years in the several boroughs of the commonwealth, who shall not be eligible to the office for the next succeeding term.

The bill also passed finally to prevent county superintendents of common schools from engaging in the profession of teaching during their term of office unless it shall be done without compensation.

Mr. Muehlbronner, of Allegheny, introduced a bill which amends the Brooks law so as to provide that the license courts of the commonwealth shall sit on the second Tuesday of January of each year. The main object of this bill is to protect both landlord and tenant by giving them an opportunity to find out before April 1 whether or not the property will be in demand.

Dunlap, of Philadelphia, introduced a bill which amends the wholesale liquor license law by compelling each brewer to pay an additional $50 for state purposes.

Diamond Thief Captured.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—A New York crook, who gave the name of John Christhar, had a hearing yesterday for smashing in the window of Dotter's big jewelry store on Columbus avenue with a belgian block and stealing a tray of diamond rings worth $2,000. It is believed at the police bureau that he had a companion, as a number of the rings have disappeared. When he found he was pursued he ran up an alley and deliberately fired a shot at his pursuers. He feigns insanity. Bail was fixed at $1,500.

United Mine Workers.

COLUMBUS, O., March 1.—The executive committee of the United Mine Workers of America is in session here. All members are present but W. L. Scott, of Iowa, who writes that he cannot attend. Only routine matters have been considered so far, but it is likely the committee will recommend that an advance in prices be asked. The call for the annual meeting of the association has been issued. It will be held here the second Tuesday in April.

Weather Forecast.

For Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia: Fair; westerly winds.

ADLAI ON DECK.

Mr. Stevenson Gets a Warm Reception in Washington.

HE'S READY FOR THE DAY.

The Vice President-Elect Greeted by Throngs All Along the Line.

Good Work Done in Both Branches of Congress—The Naval and Agricultural Bills Passed by the Senate—Pig Tin to Remain on the Free List—The Whisky Trust Report.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Vice President-elect Stevenson and party reached the national capital last night. After leaving Cumberland the special train made no stops until Martinsburg, W. Va., was reached. Here the largest crowd of the trip had gathered. As the train came to a standstill a band played "America."

There were loud and repeated calls for a speech, but Mr. Stevenson stuck to his determination to make no addresses on the trip. His failure to respond put the throng in a trifle of a bad humor, but the band struck up a lively air and drowned the vociferous demands for "just a few words."

Two or three hundred people were assembled in and about the Baltimore and Ohio station to welcome the vice president-elect to Washington, and when Mr. Stevenson appeared a loud cheer went up. The party were driven to the Ebbitt House.

TWO PARTIES IN OPPOSITE CAMPS.

No More Executive Sessions in the Senate This Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Republican side of the senate was subjected to great mortification yesterday in its defeat by the minority side of the chamber on a motion which divided the two parties into opposite camps. It was on a motion to proceed to executive business. Mr. Sherman made it and said that a brief executive session was important, but that he could not then give the reason. The motion was defeated. When the result was announced and it was ascertained that no Republican senator had voted in the negative, but that several of them who were not paired had not voted, there was a private exhibition of disappointment among the Republicans who had voted. That feeling found expression in the remark: "We might as well give the senate over to the Democrats at once."

A renewal of the attempt a couple of hours afterward met with a like fate. It was beaten by a majority of two. The important features of the day's session were the passage of the naval and agricultural appropriation bills, and of the bill regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia.

THE WHISKY TRUST INQUIRY.

A Report Agreed Upon, but the Republicans Object to One Clause.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The judiciary committee has adopted the report of the sub-committee which investigated the whisky trust. The report recommends that the duty on imported liquors be reduced from $2 50 to $1 per gallon, and that the tariff on all goods be reduced whenever it is found that they are influenced by a trust or combination. Recommendation is also made that rectifying establishments be made subject to governmental supervision, and that all rectified or compounded goods be stamped so as to show their components.

The report is unanimous, with the exception of one clause relative to the effect of the tariff. Messrs. Buchanan, of Tennessee; Ray, of New York, and Broderick, of Kansas, Republicans, took exception to the views of the majority on this point, and will file a brief report stating their views in this connection. The tariff, they say, has nothing to do with the adulteration of liquor.

The Distilling and Cattle Feeding company is not regarded as a trust. It is found to be a corporation, owning and operating between seventy and eighty establishments.

TURPIN THE SOLID MAN.

The House Settles Alabama's Contested Election Case.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The greater part of the day in the house was consumed in the consideration of an election case in which there was no interest manifested. After three hours' debate Turpin, Democrat, from the Fourth district of Alabama, was declared entitled to retain the seat which he has occupied since the opening of the present congress, and his contestant, McDuffie, was declared to have been not duly elected.

The most important action was the passage, without opposition, of the bill continuing pig tin and ore on the free list.

Oppose the Sunday Concert.

WASHINGTON, March 1. — Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, has presented a petition to the senate signed by many pastors of Washington churches, urging that the Marine band be refused the use of the pension office building for a concert next Sunday. Such desecration would be a national sin, and would be used by the wicked as an example for the complete secularization of Sunday. The senate passed a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for information on the subject.

Pardon Board Recommendations.

HARRISBURG, March 1.—The board of pardons yesterday recommended executive clemency in these cases: George R. Dehaven, assault, Butler county; Sarah A. Grant, adultery, Clarion county; William S. Humbert, forgery, Berks county. A pardon recommendation was refused D R Callen, of Allegheny county, convicted of conspiracy.

NEW LAWS IN OHIO.

The Latest and Most Important Work of the Legislature.

COLUMBUS, March 1.—The senate yesterday passed Mr. Pudney's house bill, making the records of the adjutant general's office stand as prima facie evidence of the re-enlistment of any soldier of the late war, to be used as authoritative evidence in pension, bounty or other cases, passed the senate and is now a law.

Mr. Lampson's senate bill, providing that judges of election shall make returns to township or municipal clerks in elections of township or municipal officers instead of the county board of deputy supervisors, was passed.

Other bills passed were: Senate bill by Mr. Beebe, providing that when a road has been opened on the order of the county commissioners, the contractor shall be paid from either the general or road fund; senate bill by Mr. Lampson, empowering township trustees and village councils to purchase hearses and erect vaults for the use of joint cemeteries.

The house concurred in the senate amendment to Mr. Dougherty's bill providing for a fedral form of government for the city of Columbus by a strict party vote of 59 yeas to 27 nays.

The house finance committee discovered a mistake in basing estimates for appropriations. They found they had figured on nearly $80,000 more than the state's revenues. This requires a complete overhauling of the appropriation bill.

The Doty bill to allow women to vote for school board members is fixed for discussion March 8. Its opponents tried to postpone it indefinitely, but failed

ENCAMPMENT OPENED

The Veterans Parade and Then Get Down to Business.

LEBANON, Pa., March 1.—The twenty-seventh annual encampment of the Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, opened yesterday in this city. Past Commander Andrew J. Meredith introduced Mayor Harbeson, who delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by C. M. Childsey, of Allentown, in behalf of Commander J. P. Taylor. Both addresses were cordially received.

Rev. John W. Sayres, chaplain of the department, then delivered a prayer, which was followed by the usual form of business. The roll call showed 800 representatives present at the encampment with a large representation of the Woman's Relief corps and Ladies' circle.

Department Commander Taylor delivered his address, which abounded in historical incidents and reminiscences of the late war and his address was followed by the reports of Senior Vice Commander W. O. Russell, whose official visits set forth his work to be satisfactory. He was followed by Junior Vice Commander J K. Smoyer, whose report was received with cheers. The report of Assistant Adjutant General Samuel P. Donn was also received with great enthusiasm, as were those of Assistant Quartermaster General Levering, Department Inspector Suydam, Medical Director Edwards, and Rev. J. W. Sayres, chaplain.

There was a parade in the morning, participated in by the representatives. The attendance of ladies is large.

Wonderful Revival at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, O., March 1.—The interest in the wonderful union revival meetings of Evangelist Chapman daily increases. According to the cards turned in there have been over 1,000 conversions in the last eight days. The sights, scenes and crowds at the meetings, from which hundreds are nightly turned away, have never been equaled in this locality.

Sidney Sold for $27,000.

CLEVELAND, March 1.—Sidney, the celebrated California horse, was sold at the Tattersall-Fasig sale for $27,000. George H. Hammond, of Detroit, was the purchaser.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

John Cavanaugh, a Wabash train dispatcher, at Peru, Ind., was severely burned in the face by vitriol, thrown by Miss Sadie Bachman, who declared he had mistreated her nine years ago.

Greensburg (Pa.) Methodists are getting up a petition to ask President-elect Cleveland to appoint Rev. B. R. Wilburn, a pastor of that town, to be American consul at Ontario.

On Sunday night Larry Campbell, a former resident of Butler, Pa., was arrested at Saxonburg on an information made by the cashier of the Butler Savings bank, charging Campbell with forging the name of Alexander Welch to a note for $200. The alleged forgery was committed a year ago.

The union carpenters employed at Purvis & Co.'s planing mill, Butler, Pa., are on strike in consequence of lengthening the working day from nine to ten hours. The firm say the change was made necessary by western firms, not bound by labor union rules, underbidding the local concerns on Pittsburg contracts.

Eight Italians have been arrested at the Marquis limestone quarry, near New Castle, Pa. They are charged by Mayor Brown with felonious shooting. The arrests are the upshot of the attack made by the Italians on a party of hunters last Friday night, when twenty or thirty shots were fired and Bert Shera badly wounded.

John Newburn, a Lawrence county (Pa.) farmer, sold his farm five weeks ago to a stranger, who paid $200 down as a guarantee. The deed was to be delivered in a month. A few days later another man called on Newburn, told him his farm was in the natural belt and he would pay $10,000 for it. After a long conference the second visitor bound himself to pay $10,000 more than the first purchaser had offered, making a deposit of $200 to show that he meant business. Three days later the first purchaser appeared with the money to pay for the farm. Newburn made overtures to back out, but the buyer was inflexible Newburn then became desperate and finally persuaded the first buyer to take $5,000 and let him (Newburn) out of the deal. The stranger took the $5,000, and Newburn is still looking for the other fellow who was to pay the advance of $10,000

DEATH AND RUIN.

A Hungarian Village Swept Away by a Flood.

PRAYERS TO THE VIRGIN

The Church Refuge Availed Not Against the Rising Water of the Danube.

Hundreds of the Inhabitants Drowned. Parents and Children Meet Death Together—A Scene of Appalling Desolation—One Woman and Her Five Children Perish.

VIENNA, March 1.—A terrible calamity has overtaken the village of Gergely, near the town of Paks, in Hungary, situated on the river Danube, about sixty miles south of Buda. Owing to a sudden rise in the Danube the 1,600 inhabitants of Gergely found the mud huts in which they lived surrounded by water. The people took refuge in the church and school, which were constructed of stronger materials, hoping that these buildings would be able to hold out against the flood.

Mothers and children clung to the altar, beseeching the intercession of the saints. They saw their hopes disappearing in the raging stream, and the swelling waters began to beat against the church and school building with such strength that at last they decided that to remain would mean the destruction of all of them, while if they fled some, at least, might escape. Opening the doors, they started out into the flood which surged nearly to the waists of the grown-up people.

Fathers and mothers carried their children, and the sick and the feeble were helped by those who were stronger. They fled as fast as they could in the direction of Paks. One mother, with five children, sank in the waters and perished. Many others, the number of whom is as yet unknown, were drowned in the flood, and the survivors reached Paks in a most deplorable condition. The people of Paks gave the fugitives all the help possible, although deeply concerned for their own safety, as the Danube is twenty feet above normal. There is no doubt that the number of dead is very large.

HARTER DECLINES.

Ohio's Representative in Congress Not Seeking Gubernatorial Honors.

COLUMBUS, March 1.—The following letter is given out by Congressman M. D. Harter for publication:

"For some weeks I have been thinking about the matter of being a candidate for governor, as it has been urged upon me from all parts of the state. I have finally reached the conclusion that under no circumstances will I be a candidate. Of course the honor of being governor of Ohio is a very great one, but I cannot help feeling I can be more useful in the humble position of a member of congress. The people elected me to serve them here for another two years and here my duty lies. The importance to the country and to all the people of the questions which will, I trust, be settled by the Fifty third congress is so very great that whatever knowledge or influence I possess ought to be used here. Mr. Cleveland has before him not only a great trust, but a work in which he should have the cordial, constant and encouraging help of every Democratic congressman and I do not feel justified in exchanging my place in the house for any political position, however attractive otherwise. I know you will not understand me to wish you to infer that I feel of great importance here, for I do not, but still I cannot see my duty to be other than to remain at my post, doing whatever I can to maintain a sound currency system and to promote a wise reduction and equitable arrangement of the burdens of taxation."

A FEMALE MOONSHINER.

A Woman Sentenced by Judge Goff for Violating the Revenue Laws.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., March 1.—Judge Goff, of the United States court, yesterday sentenced Victoria Brewer, the noted female moonshiner, to pay a fine of $100 and serve thirty days in the Logan county jail. The woman is rather handsome and refined looking. For a year she sold liquor from a jug which she carried on her back, to the workmen on the Norfolk and Western railroad. She was left by her husband, who was imprisoned for murder, and took that means of getting a living. In Logan, Boone and Wayne counties everybody knows her, and when the officers were after her, she was often kept in hiding.

THE PENITENT POPULISTS.

They March Into the Republican House at Topeka and Surrender.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 1.—The members of the Dunsmore house, headed by Speaker Dunsmore and Speaker pro tem. Semple, marched in a body into representative hall and took their seats in the legal house of representatives yesterday. The sergeant-at-arms led the procession with a large American flag, and as the vanquished statesmen filed into the hall they were received with respectful silence. Applause was started in the galleries, but it was quickly stilled by the watchful house officers. No demonstration of any kind was permitted. The house was rapped to order and the roll called, the Populist members for the first time answered to the Republican roll call. Occasional ones filed a protest against the supreme court's decision. A few of these were very bitter in tone, others were insulting to the supreme court and still others were respectful.

The formal surrender was made without special incident, and the Kansas revolution was formally brought to an end.

SEVERAL GOOD STORIES.

DROWNING AND GLUTTONY.

A man with a purple nose was fishing for porgies off a wharf, and suddenly falling into the water a fellow fisherman of benevolent aspect promptly hauled him out, laid him on his back and then began to scratch his head with a puzzled look. "What's the matter?" asked the excited bystanders. "Why don't you revive him?" "There are sixteen rules to revive drowned persons," said the benevolent man, "and I know 'em all, but I can't just call to mind which comes first." At this point the drowned man opened his eyes and said faintly, "Is there anything about giving brandy in the rules?" "Yes." "Then never mind the other fifteen."

A Rhode Island deacon was inordinately fond of clams. When once he had attended a clambake he overtaxed his capacity and was sorely distressed, but his faith in prayer was unabated. Leaving the party and going down on his knees behind a tree he was heard to supplicate: "Forgive me, O Lord, this great sin of gluttony. Restore my health and I will never eat any more clams;" then, after a judicious pause, "very few, if any. Amen."

CHEAP FOR BAIT.

Some young men from Boston applied to an old fisherman up in the country to see if he could get them some bait. He thought he could, and started off. Three hours afterward he appeared with a 10-quart pail full of angleworms. The boys were alarmed lest there should not be money enough in the party for such a wealth of bait, but they put on a bold front, and some one asked, "How much do we owe you?" "Well, I don't rightly know" answered the old man; "the ground is kinder solid and the worms is far down, and it's been hard on my back to dig 'em, but I've half a mind to go fishin myself tomorrer, an if you'll give me half the bait we'll call it square."

HE DREW THE LINE SOMEWHERE.

It is related of Dr. Noah Hunt Schenck, of Brooklyn, who was an imposing looking man, with a fine voice, and a great man to get possession of a church convention through his gifts of presence and oratory, that upon one occasion when he had a convention in good running order a rather insignificant looking brother made a motion that rather upset and disturbed the machinery. The doctor, equal to the occasion, immediately suggested an amendment calculated to restore the situation, and, striding down the aisle, shouted to the little man, waving his hand majestically, "Take my amendment, brother—take my amendment!"

The little clergyman braced up in the aisle, with his thumbs in his vest pockets, and energetically replied: "No, Dr. Schenck, I will not. I will take your pulmonic sirup and your liver pills, but I will not take your amendment."

A gentleman went to hire a horse of a livery stable proprietor who was very particular about his stock and always extorted a promise from his customers not to drive fast as a condition of letting. "You can have the horse," he said, "if you agree not to drive him fast." "Well," said the man, "I want him to go to a funeral, and I am bound to keep up with the procession if it kills the horse."—New York World.

RIPPEY GETTING STRONGER.

Probability That the Would-Be Murderer of Mackay Will Recover.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—It is now likely that W. C. Rippey, the old man who shot Millionaire Mackay, will recover. Such is the opinion of his physicians. Two friends called upon him last evening and, Rippey says, told him there would soon be "Lively times down on Pine street." Whether they meant a revival in mining stock speculation or an assault on another millionaire is uncertain. The fact remains that Rippey is better, and the encouragement he received from friends has been a strong incentive toward recovery.

Rippey made the following statement: "I am 75 years of age, and knew perfectly well what I was about when I fired that shot. At one time I had over $22,000, but a combination, Fair, Flood and Mackay, caused me to lose it after it was invested in stocks. That loss changed my whole life. Instead of the hopeful, energetic man I once was I became a misanthrope, avoided the society of my fellowmen and became stranded in Pauper alley. I may be wrong, but I think all rich men like Mackay should be killed. I would do the same thing over again, but next time with better success, I hope."

Hidden Wealth Unearthed.

HOLLY, Mich., March 1.—About $20,000 in cash belonging to the Fagan misers, two brothers who were found frozen to death in their house, five miles north of here, Saturday, has been unearthed. Last night $15,000 had been recovered and this morning a pot containing $5,000 in gold was dug up in the cellar. The property belonging to the Fagans already recovered or accounted for amounts to $37,000. The old shanty where the brothers lived is being torn down piece by piece in the search for their hidden wealth.

Convention of Electricians.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—The annual convention of the National Electric Light association, with something over 500 representatives of electric interests present, including some of the most noted men of the world of electricity, began here yesterday. President Ayers presented his annual address. At the conclusion of his remarks the report of the committee on data was heard.

A Lucky Inventor.

OTTAWA, March 1.—Albert Grignard, of the department of the interior, has returned from New York, where he completed the sale to a New York syndicate of his invention to be used in connection with lithographing. Grignard is said to have received $1,000,000 for his patent, besides retaining a royalty on all works produced by his system.

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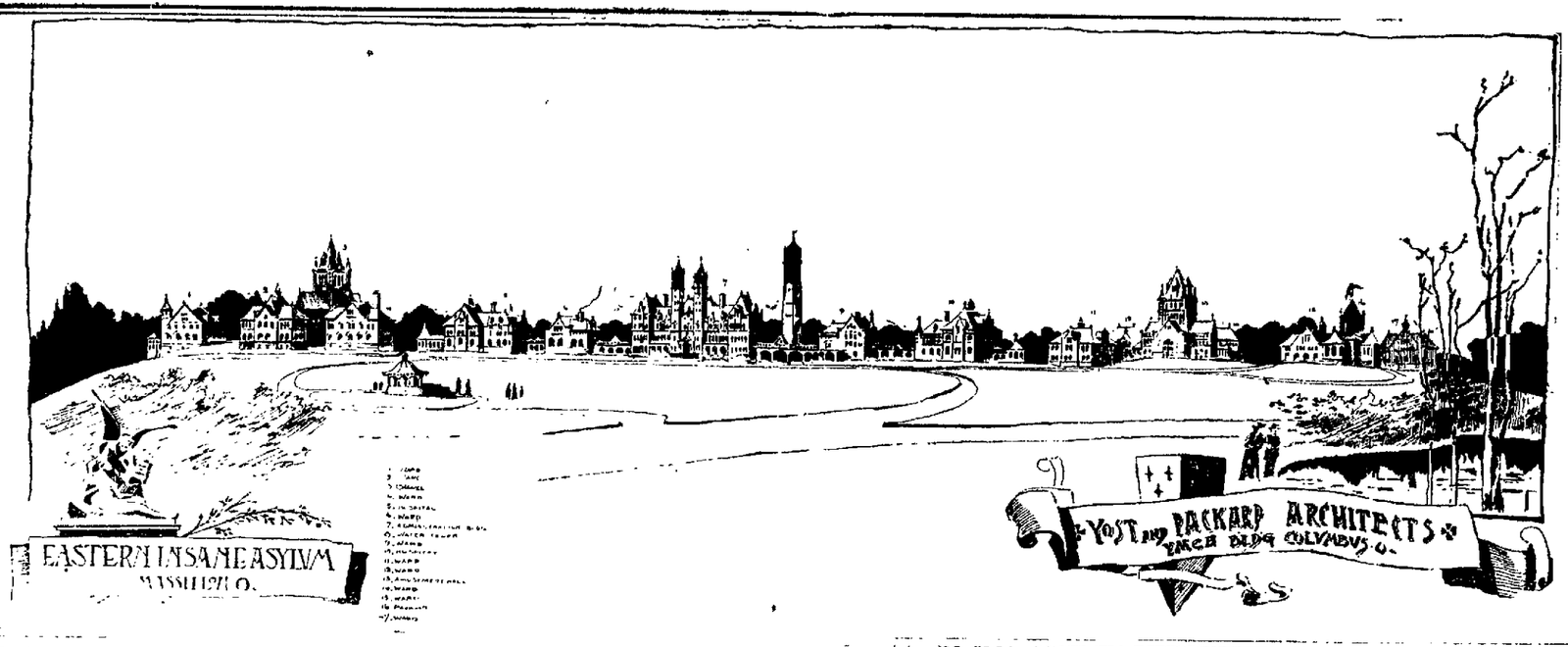


THE EASTERN OHIO ASYLUM FOR INSANE.

MAGNIFICENT BUILDINGS THAT WILL COST NEARLY ONE MILLION.

The Architectural Scheme Obtained From the Designers of The Structure—'Twill be the Model Institution of America—The Surroundings Considered—A Site that is Unsurpassed in Natural Beauty and Practical Feasibility—The Figures Showing the Present Need of the Asylum.

At the first session of the present general assembly a bill was passed declaring necessary the construction of a new asylum for insane in Eastern Ohio, and requiring the governor to appoint a board of commissioners to obtain, without cost to the state, if possible, a suitable site for such an institution. In due season the land offered in competition by the city of Massillon was unanimously selected, and upon the appointment of the permanent asylum trustees, the firm of Yost & Packard, architects of national reputation, was empowered to furnish plans and specifications for the buildings. This work they have in part finished, and the exterior view of the completed institution, as it will appear, is shown upon this page. The legislature now in session will determine the amount of the initial appropriation for carrying out these plans.

FIRST WORK TO BE DONE.

It will take some time to get the plans ready to receive the bids, and when the anticipated appropriation of $50,000 is made available the first actual work will be to put in the foundations of the main, or administration buildings, and perhaps three or four cottages.

The Massillon asylum is to be located one and one half miles south of the city, on a farm of 230 acres, which has been donated by the board of trade, representing the citizens of the city, and which cost them the sum of $43,500.00. The farm lies in the Tuscarawas valley on the eastern side of the river and about one mile distant from it. About 120 acres of the farm is plane land situated at an elevation of forty or fifty feet above the river. The other portion, about 110 acres, is more elevated and sets on the ridge running north and south, rising to a height of 75 or 80 feet above the plane. It is intended that the buildings shall be located upon this elevated portion. The sketch presented herewith gives the distant view of the frontage of the buildings as the viewer approaches from Massillon.

THE MAIN ARCHITECTURAL FEATURE.

The administration building is the largest and most imposing, and occupies the center of the group. In it will be located the offices for the executive work of the institution, and the living rooms of the official staff. Immediately in the rear of this, and not seen in the sketch, are, in succession toward the east, the general dining hall, kitchen, laundry, work shops, boiler house and engine room. On the eastern slope will also be located the stables, conservatories and other out buildings. On each side of the administration building, in front, will be, first a reception cottage, and next to this a hospital building. These two buildings are intended for the treatment of the more acute cases, and in these will be placed all recent cases when first admitted unless special indications contra-indicate this.

THE HOSPITAL PLAN.

The hospital will be a special feature of the institution, and will be so arranged as to be capable of considerable sub-division, and will be supplied with all the necessary equipment for the treatment of cases requiring any special features in their care, because of their mental state. In the rear of this, and not seen in the sketch, will be located three buildings for special classes. Next to this center, on each side, will be a detention cottage for a few of the most disturbed patients. Next to this an infirmary for the demented, unclean and helpless class that requires special attention because of these features, and adjoining these on each side will be a sick hospital for the treatment of the worn-out cases of the chronic insane and those that are bed ridden in this stage of their disease. The other cottages, further removed from the center on each side, will be devoted to the general classes of the able bodied and chronic insane, and will be increased in number as occasion may require.

At each extremity of the group of buildings will be a cottage for convalescent patients, which will be made largely independent of the central plant, and a kind of half-way house between the institution and home. On higher ground, in the center of the group of cottages on each side of the central buildings, will be located on one side an amusement hall, and on the other a chapel.

PROVISION FOR 2,000 PATIENTS.

Pavilions and solariums will be built on the grounds somewhat below the line of buildings, to be largely enclosed with glass in winter and removable in summer. A music pavilion is also to be erected. All administration buildings are to be made large enough to accommodate, if necessary, 2,000 patients in the institution, although the present number contemplated is 1,000.

There is nowhere in existence, up to this time, an insane asylum which meets the requirements of a first class institution, up to the knowledge of such matters which exists at this date. Formerly an insane asylum was one immense pile of buildings where the patients were treated as wild animals, all windows being guarded with iron bars.

Within a few years there has been such a breaking away from old ideas as to carry the construction of recent buildings to the opposite extreme; and while this has resulted in vast improvements every way, it is not now recognized as being perfection in the highest degree. All of the Ohio asylums have, to a great extent, been prepared with a view to placing all patients on a similar basis so far as curative treatment is concerned. This is thought to be a neglect in the Ohio system of the present day.

IT WILL BE THE WORLD'S MODEL.

As the institution at Massillon is expected to be a model there will be a proper classification with a view to more careful observation and special treatment for acute cases. Taking the whole number of patients at 1,000, the receiving wards should not contain less than forty each, and each of the acute hospitals eighty patients more, thus placing about one-fourth of the entire space in what may be termed the hospital department.

The walks to be used throughout the grounds are to be laid directly over the system of piping, so as to be kept slightly warmed in winter season, and thus always free from ice.

THE ARCHITECTS' SUMMARY.

In their report to the trustees the architects say of their general scheme: "It takes care of the natural beauties of the site in such a way as to produce the most artistic effects, and adapts the improvements as nearly as possible to the contour of the ground as it now exists, thus not only avoiding heavy expense for grading, but producing an architectural and artistic effect, which we believe will be highly satisfactory."

It is intended that the institution will accommodate about 1000 patients and cost in the neighborhood of $700,000 00. The view from the elevation is very fine, extending from five to seven miles both up and down the Tuscarawas valley, which is noted for the picturesqueness of the scenery.

The drainage is fine, the fall being uniform, and from 75 to 80 feet to the river. The water will be from deep wells cased down to the rock, which at this point will probably be at least 150 feet below the surface. This will insure uniform quality of water, free from all impurities of surface drainage. The soil is a sandy loam with a gravel sub soil, and is not excelled in fertility for general gardening purposes by any other portion of the state.

THE NEED OF THE INSTITUTION.

There are now in the counties which will probably comprise the districts of the Cleveland asylum and the Massillon asylum, under the new apportionmen when the latter is ready for occupancy, about 1,900 insane. The two institutions, when the Massillon asylum is completed, will accommodate about 1850; so that were the institution ready for occupancy to-day, there are enough insane in the two districts to fill both institutions at once.

It will not be five years before Cuyahoga county will require practically the entire capacity of the Cleveland asylum for its insane, and it will be absolutely necessary in justice to the large counties south of it to provide at once, means for the accommodation of their insane, that justice may be done this section of the state.

THE ARCHITECTS' EXPLANATION.

On submitting these plans to the board of trustees, Messrs Yost and Packard said:

"In presenting what we do, we wish it fully understood that we do nothing for the purpose of instructing this board, especially its members who are experts in the matter of asylum building We only offer such suggestions as occur to us, not as a finality in any case, but as something from which as a basis we may proceed to something better and more perfect. To us it is somewhat embarassing to present our thought upon this subject to this board, as though it were our own, because we are indebted largely to one of its members for what knowledge we have in such matters, and the value of whose teaching in the past we hope you may recognize in what we present now as completely as we recognize it in our feeling of gratitude for his kindness to us, without which we would be somewhat at loss or in doubt as to much that we shall now say, with a hope of its approval by your board. Nevertheless, as things must be so, we present to you what knowledge we have as our own present possession in our own minds fully recognizing the sources from which it has been derived."

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

CANTON AND COURT HOUSE

Friday.

The county auditor is busy distributing orders for county funds among the various township and city treasurers. The total distribution from the county funds is $348,367.26, and is divided as follows: Road fund, $16,353.19; township fund, $8 733 59; state common school fund, $20,581 50; interest on section 16, $4,588 83. District school tax, $90,187.85; township schools, $40,210,61; special township funds, $9,307.61.

Cities and villages, $112,051.15

Dow tax receipts in county, $338,134.92.

Special street assessments, $8,217.50.

Canton—total tax levied, $83,489.60; union schools, $55,388.

Massillon — corporation, $30,138 12; union schools, $17,984.24.

Alliance — corporation, $16,180.77; union schools, $16,898.37.

George L. Moore has been appointed guardian of Leslie H. Moore, of Massillon.

David McCartin has been appointed administrator to the estate of Thomas Shannon, who was found dead near North Industry.

James Grass has been appointed administrator of John Schwerzler late of Massillon.

William P. Taggart got a verdict of $800 against the Alliance & Northern Railway Company. He sued for $10,000, and wants another trial. He sustained a fall at a turn table at Phalanx. The company wished to tear down and remove the turn table, and Taggart was sent to the top to tear it apart. While up there the beams were loosened at the bottom and the whole affair fell down, with him under it. He was injured quite seriously and laid up for several weeks.

Saturday.

The case of Ohio vs. the county commissioners was taken under advisement by Judge McCarty, yesterday, and a decision will be handed down in the course of a week or so. This action was instituted by the Massillon board of trade nearly two years ago, the first step having been to secure a temporary injunction, restraining the commissioners from paying more money into the Canton sewer fund, that body having deliberately voted to donate or "subscribe" $10,000 for the purpose, payable in three annual installments, one of which had been made. This sum was six or seven times the proportion of the county on the basis of frontage. Attorneys Thayer, of Canton, and McCaughey, of Massillon, represented the plaintiffs, and City Solicitor T. F. Turner, of Canton, the defendants.

Judge Thayer made a masterly argument, showing how impossible it was for the commissioners to pay a subscription for any purpose. He explained that at the inception of the Canton sewer system it was determined to meet the expense by assessments based on frontage, and how after this decision a council committee waited upon the commissioners to urge a "subscription" of $10,000, in the nature of a donation, to help the enterprise along. It was just as though a coal company should say: "Your coal is costing too much. Now if you'll help me sink my shaft by giving me $10,000 I can furnish you coal thereafter at a price so much lower than you now pay that your $10,000 will be more than made up in a few years." Many strong arguments were put forth, and the impression prevails that the board of trade will win its case.

Solicitor Turner's defense consisted almost solely of the statement that the subscription was made by the commissioners without protest from the people, and that silence gave consent to an action which ought not to be nullified.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Sylvester Burd to Winfield Lee, lot 2154, first ward of Massillon, $600.

Peter Stilgenbauer to John G. Lieberman, lot 102, first ward of Massillon, $6,050

P. G. Albright to D. C. Miller, lot 160, second ward, Massillon, $900.

Philip Smith, guardian, to A. J Ricks, 9 95 acres in second ward of Massillon, $4,000.

WILL RAISE BUFFALO.

Navarre to Become the Seat of an Interesting Enterprise.

Edward Cassilly, of Canton, has purchased a herd of American bison—better known as American buffalo, and will place them in J. E. Mentzer's Beaver Run stock farm, near Navarre. They will be shipped east in care of an Indian, who is under contract to remain at Navarre for five years. None of these buffaloes, or their offspring, will be killed for five years, and no female buffalo for 15 years, and at the end of the first named period it is expected that the natural increase will have been so great as to amply reward these live stock speculators.

Now is the time to subscribe.

A FIGHT ON JOHN M'BRIDE.

EVERYTHING NOT LOVELY IN UNITED MINE WORKERS' CIRCLES.

The National Officers Said Not to Have Succeeded in Building up the Organization as Rapidly as Desirable—Mr. McBride a Powerful Worker.

A strong fight is about to be made on John McBride, president of the United Mine Workers of America, by influential members of that order. A New Straitsville miner rounds up the situation in a letter to THE INDEPENDENT in which he says:

"We were led to believe that with Mr. McBride at the head of the national organization, and the salary raised from $1,000 to $1,500, the miners would fall over each other in their frantic efforts to become members of the organization. The year has nearly ended, and we are but little farther ahead than we were a year ago, and no farther than we were two years ago, and but a trifle farther than four, five or six years ago. We have everything necessary in the way of salaried officers, elaborate headquarters, etc.—everything but membership.

"The financial statements from headquarters indicate that we have now about 20,000 members in good standing. Of this number Ohio had nearly two thirds, or about 13,000, and this has been about the proportion the state has held to the national organization for several years. We are paying to keep up the national organization—a president $1,500 a year and expenses; a vice president $1,000 a year and expenses; a secretary $1,000 a year and expenses; an assistant secretary $720 a year, and, if my information is correct, a clerk at $30 or $40 a month, and an office rent that will run this bill to at least $5,000 a year—and for what purpose? To look after a little organization of 20,000 members. Compare this with the expense of the Ohio Miner's organization, and then let us seriously consider how much longer we are going to pay for the luxury of a national organization which demonstrates that its highest purpose is to furnish places for men who think they have a claim on the miners.

"The expenses of the Ohio miners are about as follows: The secretary is paid $60 a month; the president $65 a month, and a vice president $50 (I believe), making in all $2,100. Ohio has two thirds of the membership of the national organization, and I am of the opinion that no more work is performed in the national organization, if as much, as in the state organization. It does seem to me that it will be time enough to enter upon all the expense we now have for the national when the miners of other states feel the necessity of a national organization and are willing to pay for the same."

As Mr. McBride is a candidate for national labor commissioner, this fight may exercise an important influence in the disposition of that office. Mr. McBride is a great worker, and can be counted upon to do his utmost to solidify the miners' organization in his own favor. The Cleveland Plain Dealer has a special from Washington, to-day, stating that he will have the United Mine Workers at his back.

SPRING HOUSECLEANING.

It Will Cost $50,000 to Clear Up the World's Fair Grounds.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Housecleaning is in order at the World's fair. It is housecleaning on a scale that is simply stupendous, such a clearing out of old rubbish as probably the universe has never before seen. There is something about housecleaning and house renovating that touches the most sensitive spot in the mentality of the housewife that has her mind made up to everything and anything.

Carpets to be taken up and beaten, accumulations of dust to be removed, paints to be washed with—well, we are not in the advertising business, and there are more than a score of soaps that through ingenious announcements claim to be able to perform wonders in this regard; wainscoting to be washed and scrubbed, silverware to be polished, pictures to be dusted, cellars to be cleared of a winter's accumulation, new oilcloth for the entrance hall, maybe new carpet for the hall and stairway, and maybe, moreover, new marquette carpet covering for the parlor and its extension.

Verily, housecleaning time is a period of trouble and tribulation to the housewife, and likewise to the head of the household, whose wallet, however well it may happen to be filled at the start, is likelyato be very considerably depleted if not entirely emptied before this festive season has passed from reality and become but a memory.

But the trials and tribulations of domestic housecleaning are but a cipher compared with the international housecleaning that has just begun within the confines of the World's fair grounds. What brain can conjure up 5,000 pairs of hands operating 5,000 brooms going swish, swish, swish from what some poet or philosopher has written of as "early morn to dewy eve," clearing and cleaning away the accumulated debris not merely of a continent, but of a universe. Fragments of boxes that have inclosed mummies from Egypt—shriveled remains of women and of men that in their lifetime have controlled the destiny of countries to perhaps a greater extent than the great stateswomen and statesmen of the new and old worlds today.

Here in one corner the broom of the housecleaner comes in contact with a pile of brown paper that has done service as a protection to the hygienic teapot invented by the Princess May of Teck, who might some day have been queen consort of England but for the untimely death of the Duke of Clarence, and who may yet, if gossip in the royal circles of England is correct, attain that proud and exalted position as the spouse of her deceased betrothed's brother, the Duke of York.

Here in the art gallery the broom of the sweeper encounters the wooden framework that has protected pictures from Spain almost priceless in value. Here in the building devoted to electricity heaps of wood and of cardboard that have protected the latest inventions of the Wizard of Menlo Park; here again the Woman's building, with remnants of fragile cardboard boxes that might a tale unfold were they enabled to speak of self denial and ingenuity and patriotic devotion on the part of the weaker sex. How many stories might be written, how many volumes might be filled, if only the debris that comes in contact with the brooms of the World's fair housecleaners could find tongues and speak!

And what an amount of ground to be gone over, especially as, according to the powers that be, the 5,000 brooms will be compelled perforce to do duty at least a couple of times within the self same territory! Not only the interiors of the big buildings, but the miles upon miles of walks—all these must be cleansed of all uncleanliness.

To those who participated in the dedication ceremonies even the cleaning out of the building devoted to manufactures and liberal arts might be regarded as a task to occupy months, if not years. Yet this structure is only one of a score that is to be made to exemplify the old adage that a new broom sweeps clean. Then there are the miles upon miles of walks, every yard of which is to be swept so clean that the image of the pedestrian may be reflected in the mirrorlike asphalt.

Altogether it will cost in the neighborhood of $50,000 to do the housecleaning for the World's fair. It is a big pile of money, but those that are to be our guests after the 1st of May will readily concede that the small fortune has been well invested. If it be true that cleanliness is next to godliness, then it is certain that a kind of halo is to encircle the confines of Jackson park.

HENRY M. HUNT.

The Vice Presidency.

Every well informed American can repeat the list of the presidents at call, but who can do the same with that of the vice presidents? Yet that has several times proved a most important office. Four have unexpectedly succeeded to the presidency, while George Clinton, in 1811, by his casting vote, defeated the recharter of the United States bank, and by the same power George M. Dallas, in 1846, made the Polk-Walker tariff a law.

The first three—Adams, Jefferson and Burr—were men of note, for under the first system the man receiving the second highest vote for the presidency became vice president. It is an odd fact that, if presidents of the senate who succeeded to the functions be counted, there have been thirty-six vice presidents to twenty-three presidents, though George Clinton, Daniel D. Tompkins, John C. Calhoun and William R. King each served in two administrations, but the last named died April 18, 1853, soon after beginning his regular term. Even now it may surprise many readers to learn that David R. Atchison, Jesse D. Bright, Lafayette S. Foster, Benjamin F. Wade, Thomas W. Ferry, Thomas F. Bayard, David Davis, George F. Edmunds, John Sherman and John J. Ingalls have served in the place.

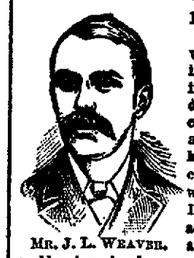
It is a noteworthy fact that there is no living ex-vice president today.

Johnson, the Champion Skater.

To be world's champion bicyclist and speed skater at the same time is an honor that few athletes ever achieve. John S. Johnson won the bicycling championship in 1892 by riding a mile in 1 minute and 56 3-5 seconds, and a few days ago he defeated Joseph F. Donoghue, who claimed to be amateur champion speed skater of the world, in the 5-mile race at Red Bank, N. J. Johnson is a member of the Normanna Skating club of Minneapolis. Donoghue was plainly overmatched, but his friends claim that it was because he was ill.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

INCIPIENT PARALYSIS,
HEART DISEASE, DYSPEPSIA,
AND CONSTANT HEADACHE.
INDUCED BY LA GRIPPE.
COMPLETELY
CURED BY LIVURA.



LIVURA M'F'G. CO., DEAR SIRS:—"Last winter I had La Grippe in its worst form, leaving me in a terrible condition, my Brain was confused, my Heart weak, and my legs refused to hold me up, and the muscles were so sore that it was painful to lie down. I had continual Headache, and everything I ate distressed me. I could not work, sleep, or eat, and my right side became numb. Several doctors told me I had Incipient Paralysis, and that I could get no better. I grew so weak that I could not leave the house. Hearing of PITCHER'S LIVURA I got a bottle and it helped me from the first. I took 4 bottles in all, and am PERFECTLY WELL in every way, and now work all day. I know that PITCHER'S LIVURA CURED ME."

MR. J. L. WEAVER.

Yours truly, JOHN L. WEAVER.
217 St. Clair St., Cleveland, Ohio. 36

LIVURA OINTMENT
The Great Skin Cure.
Cures Eczema, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Ulcers, Itch, and all affections of the skin. Heals Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, etc. Sold by all Druggists, or by mail. Price 35 Cents.
THE LIVURA M'F'G. CO., NASHVILLE, TENN.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE
Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing
SICK
Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured
HEAD
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head
ACHE
Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.
My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called
LANE'S MEDICINE
All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary. Address, ORATOR F. WOODWARD, LeROY, N. Y.

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Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R'y.
Pennsylvania Lines.
Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time.

Westward.	25	9	3	1	31
	PM	AM	PM	PM	AM
Pittsb'gh lv.	*8 15	*7 15	*12 30	11 30	*4 30
Beaver Falls "	.....	8 22	1 44	12 39	5 42
Columbiana "	.....	.....	2 45	1 49	6 53
Leetonia..... "	.....	9 27	2 51	1 59	7 00
Salem ..... "	.....	9 41	3 05	2 12	7 15
Alliance { ar.	10 33	10 05	3 45	2 45	7 45
Alliance { lv.	10 55	10 10	4 10	2 50	7 45
Maximo ..... "	.....	.....	4 24	.....	7 59
Louisville ..... "	.....	.....	4 38	.....	8 10
Canton ..... "	11 30	10 47	4 51	3 25	8 25
Massillon..... "	q.....	11 02	5 10	3 46	8 43
Lawrence..... "	.....	.....	5 25	.....	9 00
Fairview ..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 11
Orrville..... "	.....	11 30	5 45	4 18	9 21
Smithville..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 33
Wooster..... "	.....	11 51	6 15	4 42	9 45
Shreve..... "	.....	.....	6 42	5 03	10 06
Big Prairie.. "	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 16
Lakeville..... "	.....	.....	7 00	5 15	10 20
Loudonville "	.....	.....	7 13	5 23	10 31
Perrysville... "	.....	.....	.....	5 38	10 46
Lucas..... "	.....	.....	7 43	5 55	10 55
Mansfield..... "	1 46	1 10	8 00	6 20	11 20
Crestline ar.	2 15	1 35	8 30	6 50	11 55
Bucyrus .....lv.	.....	.....	9 02	7 36	2 40
Lima ..... "	4 07	3 30	11 16	9 50	4 50
Van Wert... "	.....	4 08	12 12	10 48	5 45
Ft. Wayne ar.	5 40	4 55	1 15	11 50	6 45
Warsaw.....lv.	.....	6 10	2 36	1 23	PM
Plymouth ... "	7 23	6 45	3 28	2 10	
Valparaiso.. "	.....	8 00	4 45	3 34	
Chicago.....ar.	10 00	9 30	6 25	5 25	
	AM	PM	AM	PM	

Eastward.	20	22	8	6	4
	AM	PM	PM	PM	PM
Chicago.....lv.	*7 15	*12 30	*3 15	*11 30	*11 30
Valparaiso.. "	8 55	.....	4 45	1 15	1 15
Plymouth... "	10 19	2 50	5 50	2 38	2 39
Warsaw ..... "	11 08	.....	6 31	3 34	3 34
Ft. Wayne ar.	12 20	4 30	7 50	5 00	5 00
Van Wert ...lv.	1 43	.....	8 57	6 29	6 29
Lima ..... "	2 40	5 07	9 49	7 30	7 30
Bucyrus ..... "	4 54	.....	11 32	9 30	9 30
Crestline.. "	15 45	8 10	12 25	10 00	10 00
Mansfield.... "	6 12	8 35	12 53	10 42	10 42
Lucas..... "	6 28	.....	.....	10 55	10 55
Perrysville... "	6 38	.....	.....	11 09	11 09
Loudonville "	6 48	.....	.....	11 20	11 20
Lakeville..... "	7 00	.....	.....	11 31	11 31
Big Prairie.. "	7 03	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shreve..... "	7 11	.....	.....	11 43	11 43
Wooster ..... "	7 32	.....	2 11	12 04	12 04
Smithville... "	7 43	.....	.....	12 17	12 17
Orrville..... "	7 55	.....	2 30	12 29	12 29
Fairview ..... "	8 03	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence ..... "	8 15	.....	.....	12 44	12 44
Massillon..... "	8 32	.....	3 00	1 00	1 00
Canton..... "	8 55	10 51	3 16	1 24	1 24
Louisville ... "	9 10	.....	.....	1 40	1 40
Maximo ..... "	9 21	.....	.....	1 54	1 54
Alliance { ar.	9 35	11 25	3 55	2 10	2 10
Alliance { lv.	9 35	11 28	3 55	2 15	2 25
Salem ..... "	10 10	11 53	4 18	3 40	3 50
Leetonia ..... "	10 25	.....	.....	.....	4 04
Columbiana "	10 35	.....	.....	.....	4 13
Beaver Falls "	11 50	.....	5 28	4 46	5 25
Pittsb'gh ar.	1 00	2 20	6 40	5 45	6 45
	A M	AM	AM	PM	PM

Pullman Sleeping Cars are run on Nos. 1, 2 and 8, and Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Cars on Nos. 4, 6, 9, 20, 22 and 32 between Pittsburgh and Chicago. No. 25 connects in Union Station for Pittsburgh where Dark Faced Type denotes 12 noon and 12 midnight. Light face, 12 midnight. 15 noon.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. ||Meals. ¶Flag Stop.

At Orrville connection is made with C., A. & C. Ry. trains for Cleveland by Nos. 31 and 32 and for Columbus by Nos. 20, 31 and 32. Nos. 1, 3 and 9 connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Tiffin and Toledo. Nos. 4 and 8 connect at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

JOSEPH WOOD, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.
12-20-92-C PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R
Taking effect Sunday, October 25, 1892.

Going South.	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.	No. 1.
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Toledo	7 45	1 00	5 30	.....
Oak Harbor.....	8 45	1 55	6 35	.....
Fremont.....	9 07	2 20	7 00	.....
Clyde.....	9 22	2 35	7 18	.....
Bellevue	9 35	2 56	7 33	.....
Monroeville.....	9 50	3 06	7 50	.....
Norwalk.....	10 10	3 28	8 00	.....
Wellington.....	10 55	4 16	8 55	.....
Spencer.....	11 10	4 30	9 10	.....
Medina.....	11 27	4 46	9 28	.....
Creston.....Lv	11 45	5 05	9 45	.....
Akron .....Ar	PM 3 16	8 52	1 31	.....
Youngstown ...	5 15	.....	3 35	.....
Pittsburgh....Ar	7 30	6 30	6 30	.....
Orrville.....Lv	PM 1 25	6 00	10 17	.....
Massillon.....Ar	1 07	6 35	10 55	.....
Massillon.....Lv	1 12	6 35	6 15	AM 6 25
Navarre.....	1 25	6 48	6 30	6 39
Valley Jct.....Lv	1 35	7 30	7 00	7 09
Canal Dov .....Ar	2 25	7 55	.....	.....
Cambridge.....	4 35	9 30	.....	.....
Marietta.....Ar	7 10	.....	.....	.....
Sherodsville.....	2 25	7 44	7 33	7 38
Bowerston	2 40	7 58	7 48	7 48
Jewett	3 03	8 25	8 16	8 16
Warrenton..	4 10	9 25	9 28	9 28
Steubville.....Ar	4 45	10 00	10 00	10 00
Martin's Ferry...	4 53	9 48	9 46	9 46
wheeling.....Ar	4 45	10 00	10 00	10 00

Going North.	No. 4.	No. 6.	No. 8.*	No.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Wheeling.....Lv	4 40	8 45	3 35	.....
Martin's Ferry....	4 59	8 57	3 47	.....
Steubenville...Lv	4 35	9 45	3 30	.....
Warrenton.....	5 15	9 23	4 10	.....
Jewett	6 20	10 28	5 22	.....
Bowerston.....	6 48	10 56	5 57	.....
Sherrodsville.....	7 03	11 06	6 06	.....
Marietta..... Lv	.....	6 10	.....	.....
Cambridge	.....	8 57	12 26	.....
Canal Dov.....Lv	.....	10 44	2 55	.....
Valley Jct..... Lv	7 55	PM 12 15	6 45	No. 2
Navarre.....	8 28	12 50	7 18	
Massillon.....Ar	8 45	1 07	7 30	AM 4 35
Orrville..... Lv	9 22	1 57	.....	5 06
Pittsburg Lv	4 30	AM 7 10	.....	PM 9 45
Youngstown.....	3 50	.....	.....	AM 12 20
Akron.....Lv	9 10	9 29	.....	4 55
Creston..... Lv	10 10	PM 2 30	.....	5 45
Lodi.....	10 18	2 46	.....	6 00
Spencer.....	10 33	3 02	.....	6 14
Wellington.....	10 55	3 16	.....	6 27
Norwalk	11 45	4 03	.....	7 23
Monroeville.....	11 55	4 18	.....	7 37
Bellevue.....	PM 12 10	4 33	.....	7 53
Clyde.....	1223	4 48	.....	8 08
Fremont	12 38	5 05	.....	8 23
Oak Harbor.....	202	5 25	.....	8 43
Toledo	00	6 20	.....	9 45

NORTH	Huron Division	SOUTH	
No. 27.	No. 25.	Lv	Ar.	No. 26.	No. 28.
PM 3 05	AM	....Monroeville....	AM 11 55	PM
3 45	6 55	.....Norwalk.....	9 54	6 30
4 10	7 20	.....Milan.....	9 33	6 05
4 40	7 50	Ar...Huron ...Lv	9 00	5 30

*Daily—Other trains daily except Sunday.

A. G. BLAIR, Gen. Mgr. JAMES M. HALL, Gen. Pass. Agt.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

AT THE POMPADOUR.

BILL NYE IN A HOTEL WHERE THE COOK LEAVES EARLY.

Roaming About at Night a Stranger In a Strange Land—William Sings and Holds an Audience—In Kentucky During the Cold Spell.

[Copyright, 1893, by Edgar W. Nye.]

Last evening we stopped at the Pompadour House. It is a good house, but at 9 o'clock the cook goes home, after locking up the doughnuts, and spends the night at his residence over beyond the fair ground. This makes it impracticable to get a good lunch at 11 o'clock at the house.

We have formed the habit of eating at this hour, as we are not very hungry at 6, and at half past 10 we are quite fatigued with our dramatic and artistic programme, so we have our bouquets and floral horseshoes sent to the hotel and go out skirmishing for a late tea.

Last evening, the town being a small one with a college to it, we found the streets all dark, save here and there where the soft light from some gilded but sinful lager beer place seemed to invite one

Oh, it is a fearful thing to be on the streets of a town, a stranger and hungry, while all seems so dark and cold except sin. Ah, think of it as you sit by your own warm fire with children clambering over your knee! Think of it you who have never been hungry, and yet you murmur at the rich warm pie!

Think of it you who have never gone forth in the darkness not knowing where the next meal was coming from, while each door was locked and even the great figure of the clothing store statue taken inside where it is warm Then the rich rays shoots out from the wicked lager beer place, where you know that light and warmth and a glad welcome await you

It was suggested that we go in here and get a sausage and some attar of limberger cheese. "But, no," I said as I recalled the vivid description of John B. Gough and of the gay company sailing toward Niagara falls and at last going over with an eternal plunge, "we will not go in there If we take cheese now, we will some day want something stronger."

So we toiled on till at last we came to a confectionery place where six or eight mad revelers who had come from a distance by sleigh were eating oysters and caramels before going home. Half of these were girls who conversed all at the same time, and the other half were young men who laughed at what the girls said.

The saloon was used for ice cream in summer, and in winter canned oysters almost as large as lima beans are served with large circular pickles fresh from the brine—if one may use such a seeming paradox. You can also get a steak here for 15 cents I took one of them and when I got back to my room I repaired my trunk with it.

We had some crackers, too, that had been carefully looked over by other people till they were all powdery and seemed to have stood on the lunch counter all day for daws to peck at, as Shakespeare says.

The room was rich in decoration, with a battle piece at one side of the room painted by some unknown man and O K'd by the housefly in the summer time The proprietor was a man who had been a great scholar He had always taken and read The Grate Fire Companion and was reading it when we came in We spoke to him, and he looked at us with dazed eyes, for he was still watching the Indians scalping some people who were on their way through Death valley for a straw ride

REPAIRING THE TRUNK.

We looked in the showcase for quite awhile admiring things. There were all kinds of imperishable candies in boxes. Some of the candy was captured during the war

It was hard and had been felt of by people who have long since passed on to their reward

The young people were gay and full of life. I like that It makes me feel sometimes that again I am a young idiot in a small way myself, as I used to be before I had better opportunities

Earl was one of the young men. He was a young roue from the salons of Paris, Ills., about 19 years of age, and could pass tobacco, or cigarette smoke, rather, entirely around through the inside of his head and out at the nose without injuring the brain, although the flavor of the smoke was somewhat impaired.

Everything he said was with the air of one who had seen all of life, had tasted every pleasure and only hoped to meet with a dramatic death. He came very near it, too, while doing a sword swallowing act with his caseknife.

Earl aimed to be considered a wild and willful man, who had, after all, a big, generous heart—a man who could raise a mustache and yet disdained to do so.

We ate our stews and listened to him. Then we went home to our room at the hotel, where there were no hooks to hang clothing on, but a large flannel butterfly on the wall, caught in a natural cobweb.

An alarm of fire broke out in the audience on two successive evenings lately, and at one place we feared that there would be a terrible stampede, for the house was full and the one exit narrow and down a winding stairway. I have always said that the exit should be more ample where we speak, but I cannot seem to get any one to listen to it.

Women fainted, for the rumors were that the fire was in the store below, at the academy and at the depot. The engine house was across the street, and the firemen made considerable noise, many of them being in the audience when the alarm was given.

A panic was well started, and crazed men stood up on the seats and yelled while the ladies wrung their hands, but showed more sense than the men. One stranger arranged his overcoat so that it resembled a fainting woman and politely passed through the crowd "to save the life of one who was dear to him." When he got out, he put on his overcoat and asked to have his money back.

SHAKING OUT THE SNOW.

It was a terrible scene and one long to be remembered. The crowd surged toward the door, and little children cried as they were trampled and crushed.

It was then that I came upon the stage, and kicking aside the heliotropes and tuberoses with which the stage had been showered on my former appearance and tossing back my hair I burst forth into song.

I sang "Oh, Bury Me Not In the Deep, Deep Sea" till there was breathless silence, and people came back to their seats in wonder and amazement Even the fire company came back and listened to it while the fire went out

It is a wonderful gift to be able thus to appeal to the hearts of humanity and make people forget other horrors by calling them to confront a greater one.

Last month we visited Kentucky for a short time. It was during the cold spell which surprised and astonished one and all. The Kentucky hotels are not made generally for Siberian weather, and we got very little blubber on the bill of fare but every landlord did the best he could It is not possible, though, to warm a large, airy room in such weather with a little watch pocket grateful of coal. You might as well fire a bottle of koumiss into the heart of a snowman and expect to get up a healthy glow

Our entire troop and the business manager slept in the same room at a hotel in West Virginia and at 2:15 a. m. we arose, picked out our different clothes put them on and walked across to Kanawha river on an elevated railroad bridge

Oh, how cold it was! The wind cut like a knife How cold the sky looked! "Shall I perish here alone?" I asked myself but could get no reply only a low moan The moon came out, but seemed to retire that it might not see my suffering

I was so cold that the vertebra of my nose cracked when I tried to rub it into life I frost formed on my spectacles so that I could not see Now and then I could see the light of a happy home where the husband had just returned from his work at that early hour staggering, for he was trying to support a jag instead of those who loved him Then frost would obscure my vision as my breath lit on my glasses

"My patience!" I exclaimed with an agonized shriek, "must I freeze here in the south and be found here by strangers!"

The train was an hour late Eight colored men, who were fully the equals of the white man in intellect—if you will let me pick the white man—were slumbering in the waiting room One of them slumbered like a croupy elephant. His shirt was open, and I could see his dark throat where it fastened on his massive trunk. I could also see his trunk

He had a home near by, but he would not go to it. He had been told many times to go there, but he still loafed and slept in the waiting room. Now and then the agent would go out and get a coal scoop full of snow and put it in the colored man's trunk It did not crack the snow When he woke up he would get on his feet, let the snow fall out at the lower end of his trousers legs, and then he would seek much needed rest A healthy colored man is not easily irritated. The agent did this several times, but the man did not say anything even when he went to sleep with his mouth ajar and kind friends put an icicle in it

At Paris, Ky., we found Colonel Craddock. He is unmarried, but would be glad to hear from those who want a good home and who belong to an entirely different sex.

He is the editor of The Kentuckian and Citizen, published in Paris, Bourbon county, Ky He does not tell his age, but is very active indeed though he remembers very well about Daniel Boone and has often been in swimming with him.

Colonel Craddock showed me where Henry Clay made, as an awkward boy, his first speech, it being on "Emancipation." Very few know that Clay's first speech was on this subject. Clay was a good talker afterward and spoke frequently, turning many away sometimes.

Daniel Boone was not so good an off hand speaker, but used to kill Indians in defiance of the game laws of Kentucky up to the time of his death.

Colonel Craddock is chiefly noted as being the first man to welcome Columbus on his arrival in this country and to suggest the possibility of bringing dagoes to New York for the purpose of supplying policemen with freshly roasted peanuts.

So he is identified with much of the history of our country, and yet seems to be almost in his prime. He never misses a sociable or a political convention, and a pink tea on the Rue St. Honore in Paris never becomes uproarious till he comes.

He is certainly a very interesting man. He writes a good deal for The Kentuckian, besides interviewing all the great men who pass through the city. His memory is said to weigh four ounces more than those of B. F. Butler and Daniel Webster combined.

If happily wedded, I see no reason why he should not make some woman a happy wife. He does not object to youth and inexperience. He has enough himself for both and is a large cyclopedia in a revolving chair

Colonel Craddock knows as much as I thought I knew when I was 20 years old, and I can say no more than that.

He told me about a Cincinnati man who bought a high bred horse recently with a pedigree that went back to a team that Noah used to drive when he was doing his hauling from the sawmill to the dock where he was building his boat.

By and by the Cincinnati man felt unable to keep such a valuable horse and offered him for sale to a Kentuckian who knew the herdbook

The Cincinnati man produced his pedigree, which was as follows: Bay horse Blue Grass, foaled in 1887, sire Black Sampson, dam Young Phyllis; Black Sampson, by Breastplate, dam Lady Waxie; Young Phyllis, by Blue Jeans, dam Mattie J; Mattie J, by Cyclone Wilkes, dam Miss Tormentor; Miss Tormentor, by Tuscarora II, dam Ada V, Breastplate, by Frank, dam Jellico; Jellico, by Bucephalus, dam Princess; Bucephalus, by Sir William, dam Eulalia.

The Cincinnati man said, "We will go around and see the horse," and they did so. The Kentuckian shook his head.

"Your horse has a strain of vulgar blood," he said. "Notice he eats like a horse that has lived and lunched out of a nosebag like a cab horse. He has no refinement I can pick out a horse that has had good parents and been brought up tenderly. That horse has been belted around the stall with the back of a currycomb, and he is a jay horse."

"Well, he is not, begging your pardon He only needs to point to his pedigree which I bought him on largely. Read it, and you will find no break in the title. I bought him of a Kentuckian who knows horses."

This Kentuckian glanced over the pedigree and said: "There is something singular about this pedigree I know all these names; but, you see, Black Sampson when he was alive was a jackass Of course we cannot tell where he went when he died This is no time to raise theological questions and get the whole presbytery after you

"Young Phyllis was a Shorthorn cow Breastplate was a Shorthorn bull Lady Waxy was a saddle horse Mattie J is a pacing mare Tuscarora II is a gray mule down on Four Mile. Ada V is a steamboat on the Kentucky river Frank is a yellow dog in Simpson's livery stable, and Jellico is an old mare mule that runs extra on one of Brown's coal carts."

In the language of the poet

It is not all of life to live,
Nor all of death to die

Bill Nye

Generosity Sun Mercen.

A generous act is its own reward

The hired girl was courteous but by no means servile

She kindly repressed an exclamation of impatience when the lady of the house asked her if she proposed going out that afternoon

With a nobility not often found in the more powerful classes of society she forbore to give utterance to the petulant reply that came to her lips

Yes," she answered politely, "I had thought to do so"

"Then"——

The lady of the house twined her fingers together nervously

——"you will want my black silk dress"

She stole a timid anxious glance at the domestic.

"No, the latter hastened to rejoin, "you may wear it I will stay at home."

And all the rest of the day she was made happy by the thought of the voluntary sacrifice she had made.—Detroit Tribune.

Pronounced.

"I understand she comes of a very old family."

"Yes, you can see the family trait in her very clearly."

"What trait?"

"Age."—Truth.

FOR ELDERLY WOMEN

THE APPAREL THAT LOOKS BEST WITH SILVER HAIR.

Black Silk and Jewels, Laces, Ribbons and Dainty Trifles—Comfortable Wrappers and Common Sense Shoes—Colors That Old Ladies Have Claimed For Their Own.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—When age has seized with relentless fingers upon a woman, she must seek a new style of apparel, for if she dares to dress as her daughters do she looks ridiculous and as if she were trying to deceive the public and not succeeding. So grandma must get her a rich and heavy lusterless silk armure or ribbed or moire, and have it made plain and full in the skirt and rather long in the back, as length adds dignity. She wants a wrap of biarritz, alys cloth or some similar material, or velvet, if she prefers and can afford it. The different fur trimmings are all suitable, and when fur is not in season feather or pretty moss trimming adds its softness to break the angular outlines of age A velvet bonnet that covers the head pretty well and comes down over the sides, with ribbon bows or plumes, is the kind most liked.

THE DEAR OLD GRANDMOTHER.

The matter of gloves, veils and jewels can be left to her preference, but black or gray dressed kid makes the most suitable gloves, and black brussels net veils are best. There is no limit set when a lady must lay aside her diamonds, and one of the loveliest sights in the world is an old lady, her work done in this world, sitting with hands folded in her lap, and those dear old hands covered with shining rings. The soft tulle gathered across her bosom seems more suitable if jewels sparkle among its folds.

There are some colors that old ladies have accepted as belonging particularly to them—drab, gray, brown, prune and heliotrope.

Lace also belongs to them by right, and they should have plenty of it, and the better it is the more it becomes the wearer.

There are in some of our best stores rooms devoted entirely to furnishings for elderly ladies There are fleece lined stockings for those who suffer from cold and exquisitely fine ribbed merino underwear, elastic and soft and made in the daintiest manner. There are aprons of silk, of muslin and alpaca. There are caps of all kinds, bonnets and veils and kerchiefs and "tuckers," and all sorts of lace jabots and neckwear.

There are knit wool capes, and sacks in eider down flannel trimmed with knitted woolen lace and many ribbons, that are comfortably warm and pretty

I saw a number of flannel wrappers lined with the eider down flannel, and they look deliciously warm. I thought the designer must be a true genius, for every one had an enormous pocket, just such as grandmothers make storing places of to hold the things that children always want. The patterns this year seem to please me more than usual. There are many of the pretty but almost forgotten paisley designs in the colors that are most suitable

I noticed one with a dark purplish brown ground, with a border around the bottom and on the sleeves of palm leaves in rich oriental colors.

Among the pretty things provided for the old lady are a lace jabot of black chantilly and a vest front of white chiffon, with a deep frill of white valenciennes The collar is of the same material, and a belt goes around the waist and fastens behind under a rosette.

TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR.

This vest front is calculated to be worn with a black silk or satin gown to give a more dressy effect. The black jabot can be worn at any time.

There are shoes made particularly for elderly ladies who prefer comfort to looks, broad, of soft material and with low common sense heel, but for those who like dainty slippers there are some as pretty as their granddaughters wear, with rather lower and wider heels Prunella, patent leather and soft kid are the materials most liked, and they have pretty buckles and beaded bows.

Few ladies past 60 have not had to wear mourning, and it may be said that 90 women out of 100 over that age wear black only. When that is the case, the double shawl is the most elegant and comfortable wrap. When black only is worn, it leaves little limit for choice in fashion, but there are endless combinations in black with white tulle and laces.

OLIVE HARPER.

Individuality is indicated by a prominence of the forehead just above the eye brows

RHEUMATISM PREVALENT.

Caused by the Sudden Changes of Temperature.

PEOPLE WHO HAVE FOUND RELIEF.

Rheumatism is more prevalent here than ever before

When this disease fastens upon an individual with its soreness and pain, swelling the joints, rendering him helpless in his movements, and shattering his usefulness, he is indeed an object of pity.

The slight pain in the back, pain or stiffness of the joints or muscles, is a warning indication of an improvished condition of the blood, a low state of health, and if not attended to at once, means rheumatism.

Rheumatism can now be relieved and cured

Since the introduction of Favorite Remedy, by Dr David Kennedy, of Rondout, N Y, there has been fewer sufferers than ever before

Favorite Remedy drives out rheumatic poison from the blood, restores the circulation, strengthens the nerve power

The best proof of its value is the good it has done.

"I was afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism for fifteen years, writes Mr F P Taver, of East Nassau, N Y. So severe that I was supposed to be a cripple for life Under physicians treatment I grew worse. Dr Kennedy's Favorite Remedy helped me from the time I first used it, and entirely cured me Have felt no trace of the disease since and that was three years ago"

The beautiful daughter of Mr James McFarland, of DeMoines, Ia, was helpless for months with sciatic rheumatism. After a few doses of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, she began to grow better, appetite improved, slept well, and continuing its use, was cured.

"I was confined to my bed with rheumatism nearly my whole life," writes Mr C L Seavey, of Birmingham, Conn and used Dr Kennedy's Favorite Remedy but a short while before it drove the rheumatism out of my system"

Mr G Lansing of Troy, N Y, had rheumatism so bad that he had to be turned over in bed After using Dr Kennedy's Favorite Remedy but a short while was restored to health.

What reason then for suffering with rheumatism or neuralgia This medicine will help you if given a trial

DR S. HATTERY,

Physician and Surgeon, Massillon, O

Office on second floor in Falke Block Corner East Main and Mill street.

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat a Specialty.

COLEMAN,

THE RELIABLE JEWELER,

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

OPTICAL GOODS,

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber Shell and Zylomite Frames.

WE CAN SUIT YOU

Prices Lower han the Lowest

Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, Clocks, Gold Pens, Musical Instruments, Etc.

COLEMAN'S 5 Erie Street

Baer's Agricultural Almanac

For 1893.

BAHNEY-SPALDING CO

NO. 20 EAST MAIN STREET

MASSILLON, — — — OHIO

SPECIAL NOTICE TO YOU

Are you an invalid, or have you a friend or any member of your family breaking down or suffering day after day with a so-called incurable or chronic disease? If so do not fail to carefully read every line of this important notice, and consult, at your first opportunity, the greatest living Specialists, Physicians and Surgeons,

DRS. BURNER AND KUTCHIN,

Late of LONDON, ENGLAND, and PARIS, FRANCE, now of *New York* and *Chicago*, with *Institute, Offices and Laboratories* at *Columbus* and *Newark, O.*, who have by special request arranged to visit this county and make return visits for one year or more

DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN

DR. H. RUSSELL BURNER

I have been a great sufferer for five or six years from catarrh and lung trouble called asthma and consumption Dr. Burner and Mr Kutchin cured me

CONRAD TANNER

CONRAD TANNER of 247 E Market St Akron, Ohio, says Drs Burner and Kutchin cured me of stomach liver, kidney and bowel trouble, from which I had suffered for many years and could get no relief either in Europe or this country

H. Lester Kutchin and Dr H. Russell Burner cured him of heart trouble after all other doctors and remedies had failed

DR. H. RUSSELL BURNER AND DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN

Are undoubtedly the most successful practitioners in this country. I mean in the special work of examining treating and curing all forms of chronic and surgical diseases which embrace every form of Blood and Nervous Ailments Wasting Diseases from whatever cause Diseases of the Digestive organs Catarrh Throat and Lung Affections Scrofula and Kidney Troubles Diseases peculiar to Women Special Ailments of Men Young or old Diseases of the Eye and Ear and all Surgical Diseases. Drs Burner and Kutchin assert and will prove by the most competent evidence every month thus enabling invalids to see them and to have the benefit of their vast experience and their own good selves to look after their cases, and the expense and fatigue incident to such a trip upon the ears to a city, and the excitement upon worn and fatigued feelings so often as well which alone deter thousands from having the attention of such eminent medical men with the pleasing result that many a weary night, with such skilled attention has saved to their friends

YE SHALL KNOW THEM BY THEIR WORKS!

"I Am Well."

Cuyhoga Falls Summit Co, Ohio

Drs Burner and Kutchin - I feel it my duty to add my testimony to that of many others for the benefit I have received from your treatment In February of 1886 I had a very severe attack of pneumonia, inflammation of the liver and kidneys from that time I have suffered from my heart a pain in breast and arms, hands and feet bloated, with a dropsical tendency have had rheumatism in my right hip from which I have suffered so much that I felt at times that life was hardly worth the struggle I was attended by many physicians but would only get relief for the time, and soon as bad as ever Noticing the Doctors' articles and hearing them spoken of highly I concluded to go to them for an examination, which I did, and they told me how I felt better than I could, and told me that they could cure me permanently if I would comply with their directions and take their treatment regularly, which I did, and am happy to say that I am well and feel like a new person I found the Doctors very courteous gentlemen and ready to answer any questions and recommend them to my afflicted friends MRS E BECKWITH

"I Feel Like a New Being."

Bolivar Tuscarawas Co Ohio

I called at the Hotel Conrad Massillon, Ohio, January 3d, 1893, to see *Drs H R Burner and H L Kutchin*. This was the second visit, as I called before just four weeks ago today I was then totally deaf in the left ear and I was very hard of hearing in my right ear with a very bad feeling in my head and roaring and ringing noises in my ear *Drs Burner and Kutchin* operated on my ear and have given me one month's treatment and I now hear as well as I ever did The ringing noises and bad feeling in my head are all gone, and I feel like a new being I thank my God that I called on and employed *Drs Burner and Kutchin* to treat my case I can most heartily recommend them as conscientious christian gentlemen, who will do just what they promise, and I would advise every one afflicted who fails to find relief elsewhere to call on them and be examined, treated and cured I write this certificate of my own free will, hoping it may lead other sufferers to seek relief where it can be found I will cheerfully answer any and all inquiries from the afflicted about my case, as I know from past experience what it is to suffer for years without relief

Most respectfully,

MISS LUCY A. PALMER

"Perfectly Restored to Health."

Massillon, Ohio, Jan 5th, 1893

Drs Burner and Kutchin Dear Sirs It is with pleasure that I express my gratitude to you for what you have done for me I believe that you saved my life, and I thank my kind friends for advising me to take your treatment For six years I suffered with lung trouble My family doctor said I had bronchitis He gave me treatment for it, but all in vain I took treatment from several other doctors, but I found no relief until I commenced your treatment in November, 1892, and after taking five months' treatment I feel perfectly restored to health. I feel well and strong, and I feel that I can never be grateful enough to you for what you have done for me, and I would advise all who are afflicted with any chronic disease to take your treatment, for I believe that you can and will do just what you say, and I can heartily recommend you to any one. Respectfully yours,

MRS MARY N. HARRIS

"Could get no Relief."

Weymouth Medina Co, Ohio Oct 18, 1891.

Drs Burner and Kutchin For the past three years I had been troubled with sore spots in my loin, my head ached nearly every day; my stomach was weak I became low spirited, thought I should never be well again, had employed two physicians and could get no relief, only while taking their medicine I went to see *Drs Burner and Kutchin* one year ago last July, they said they could cure me I took a course of their treatment and am feeling well It is with a sincere feeling of gratitude that I can say *Drs Burner and Kutchin* have cured me and I am better now than I have been in six years I would recommend them to all who are afflicted.

Yours respectfully,

MISS MARY S. HALL.

"Great Benefit."

Canton, Ohio, Jan 8, 1893

To Whom it may Concern

Dr H Russell Burner's treatment of wife has resulted in great benefit to her general health I take pleasure in recommending him to the public ED DANNEMILLER,

of the firm of Dannemiller & Co,

Importers and Roasters of Coffee, Canton, Ohio

"Tender You My Gratitude."

Elba, Ohio, 1892.

Dr H R Burner and Dr H L Kutchin-Dear Sirs; I cheerfully tender you my gratitude for what your treatment has done for me. I have suffered for years with stomach and liver trouble, and have taken medicine from a great number of doctors, but none of them did me the good that your remedy has. JOSEPH DIXON.

The above are but a few of thousands of Certificates voluntarily sent to these eminent Physicians and Surgeons, with requests to publish them for the benefit of the afflicted

DRS. BURNER AND KUTCHIN CAN BE CONSULTED, FREE OF CHARGE, AT THE

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Ohio, Thursday, March 23, 1893.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1870
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is delivered to subscribers in the city and surrounding towns at 10 cents per week. By mail, postage free, $5 per year; $2.50 for six months.

THE WEEKLY INDEPENDENT, by mail, $1 per year; 75 cents for six months; 50 cents for three months.

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COUNTING ROOM—60—ONE RING
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THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
North Erie Street, - - MASSILLON,

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1893

Representative Rowlen, too, did his utmost to secure the raise from ten to twenty thousand dollars for Massillon's asylum. We must recognize our energetic member's work, and we do. Mr Rowlen has been diligence itself, and his efforts are most heartily appreciated by his constituents.

The offers to assist Governor McKinley by donation, though kindly meant, are not in the best of taste, and should not be urged. There is no possibility that the governor would entertain such suggestions, seriously, for one moment. The money, if raised, would not relieve him, but the banks which have suffered by the failure. It is unfortunate that anybody must lose, but since that is inevitable, the banks are probably better able to stand it than the enthusiastic friends who are so ready to go into their pockets to help an honest man

The selection of H. H. Kohlsaat as one of Governor McKinley's trustees, turns out to have been as unhappy a choice as could have been made. The Chicago gentleman doubtless means well, but he certainly has a misconception of his principal. Mr. Kohlsaat's first break was to announce that Governor McKinley would resign and retire from politics, and now he is accepting popular subscriptions for Mr. McKinley through the Chicago Inter-Ocean, although Mr. McKinley has declined any such assistance.

The defense of the late attempted fraud upon the county, by the city of Canton, whereby the latter expected to secure a donation of $10,000 from the county commissioners for the benefit of the city sewer fund, is very lame. Brother Turner is a good man, but when he said that silence gave consent, and made that the basis of his defense, he erred. The files of THE INDEPENDENT fairly bristled with protestations as soon as the scheme leaked out, but these protestations fell upon deaf ears until the city of Massillon got a board of trade, with money in the treasury to carry on a legal fight. It took a temporary injunction to head off the proceeding.

ANOTHER CANTON SCHEME.

It is singular, very singular, that Stark county is to be again asked to spend money upon the city of Canton's sewer system. The following is discovered in the Canton Repository:

"Mayor Blake, acting on behalf of the city, to-day filed the formal petition, recently proposed by the city council, asking the county commissioners to construct under the ditch law a sewer to accommodate the Schriver run, according to the plans proposed by the city civil engineer and published in detail in these columns some time ago."

If not misinformed, THE INDEPENDENT believes that the Schriver run is the outlet for all Canton sewage. There was some talk of converting the sewage into harmless matter, but nothing has yet been done in this direction. The city has made Schriver's run a nuisance and the people below are complaining. Having created a nuisance, instead of taking care of it, the excellent financiers of Canton appear before the county commissioners, asking them to build a city sewer under the ditch law, "according to plans proposed by the city civil engineer." This is something to be looked into. Stark county is not here for the purpose of being taxed to help cut the Canton sewer system. Perhaps our board of trade had better investigate the case, also.

If this paper does the city of Canton an injustice, it wants to know it It is observable that the press of Canton carefully refrains from explaining why the county is under obligations to do this work for the city, and why the county commissioners are assumed to be incapable of furnishing their own plans for the same.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

There is considerable misunderstanding in the townships as to the proper manner of conducting the spring elections. For the benefit of all concerned, THE INDEPENDENT reproduces an official letter, from the secretary of state dated at Columbus, Feb. 22, 1893:

The election of all officers at the spring exections is required to be held under the Australian system, except for road supervisors and school directors, and that the certificates of nomination should be filed with the deputy state supervisors, whose duty it is to furnish the tickets and deliver them to the judges of election in the different precincts as in the November elections. The returns are required to be made to the deputy state supervisors, and it is their duty to canvass the same.

A bill was introduced in the senate this morning amending the law so as to provide that returns of township and municipal officers should be made to the clerk of the township, or to the clerk of the municipality, and that they shall be canvassed as provided under the old law. Should this bill become a law you will be advised in due time. This will relieve the supervisors of an immense amount of work.

Very respectfully yours,
SAMUEL M TAYLOR,
Secretary of State.

Nominations for city and township officers must be filed with the clerk of the city and township, respectively, not less than ten (10) days previous to the election. The judges and clerks who served last fall will also serve this spring—except for school board election. The boards of education will select their own election officers.

THE NEW ASYLUM.

On the first page of this impression will be found a sketch of the Eastern Ohio asylum for insane, that is to be, together with an ex ended account of the general plans of the architects. A reading of this article shows that the designers of the magnificent group of buildings have aimed at something loftier than mere exterior effect. They have studied all existing asylums, have counseled with specialists upon the subject, and have planned to build, here in Massillon, the model institution of the world.

The present seems an opportune time for addressing especially the members of the general assembly. Statistics show that were the Massillon asylum ready to receive patients today, there is a insane population in the two districts which the Cleveland and Massillon institutions are expected to accomodate, to completely fill both of them, That is a present condition, and no expedient can change it. There can be no permanent relief until the Massillon asylum is ready for occupancy However difficult, then, it may be to provide the appropriation it is apparent to any tyro that the wisest and in the end most economical plan is to set aside as much money as can possibly be expended with advantage, this year. This is the broad view of the case.

There is another side, local, perhaps, but based upon justice. The present general assembly decided that the new asylum was a necessity. It passed a bill authorizing a commission created for the purpose to select a site, and procure it without cost to the state, if possible. In this emergency the city of Massillon came forward. It drew upon its own resources, and paid out $43,000 in cash, to present to the commonwealth in fee simple, not only the most expensive site submitted, but the most perfect from every practical and artistic point of view. There was an implied contract when the state sent its commission to Massillon, and when that costly site was accepted, that the legislature would legally support the embryo institution for which it stood sponsor, and the citizens of Massillon, having done their part, now call upon the general assembly to fulfill its part of the mutual obligation.

To this the good faith of the state is pledged, and the people here believe that the word of Ohio is still at par.

It Has Found a Field.

Carrie Lane Chapman will lecture in the Christian church, next Tuesday evening, on the subject "Comparisons are Odious" The lecture will be for the benefit of the Day Nursery, and, aside from the fact that a treat is promised, the worthiness of the cause should induce a large audience to be present. The Day Nursery was quietly established by a few energetic women, and is doing a real work, the field for which is constantly growing Small children are now left at the Nursery every day, where they receive attention while their working mothers go about their business, taking their little ones home in the evening. If a bill now before the legislature passes, increasing marriage license fees from 75 cents to four dollars, the Nursery will get a large portion of this money for its support.

Changes on the Wheeling.

On the Wheeling & Lake Erie the following changes took effect to day, March 1, in Toledo: Mr. F. J. Stout, general yardmaster of the Lake Shore at this point, is appointed superintendent of transportation, with charge of all train and yard employes, the movement of cars and the motive power engaged therein, and will report to General Superintendent C. A. Wilson; Mr. C. A. Shackford is appointed engineer of maintenance of way, and will have charge of the water supply maintenance of way and construction; and Thomas Leonard, formerly foreman of bill men for the Lake Shore at Air Line Junction, will be appointed general yardmaster of the Wheeling at Toledo, in place of Mr. Riggs, who has resigned.

"Patience and Shuffle the Cards."

The Review remarked some time ago that the county fair grounds must not be located west of Canton. The prospects of such a move, we are glad to say, grow beautifully less every day.—Alliance Review.

"I've tried all sorts of blood purifiers," said an old lady to a "cutter," and you can't persuade me that any other Sarsaparilla is as good as Ayer's." There's where she had him. She knew that Ayer's was the best—and so did he, but it paid him better to sell a cheaper.

A gentleman in Union county, Mo., who is too modest to have his name in the newspapers, was cured of rheumatism by Chamberlain's Pain Balm, after trying other medicines and treatments for thirteen years 50c. bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

TWICE TEN THOUSAND!

LATER AND BETTER NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Representative Thomas Wires at 4 O'clock That the Massillon Asylum Will Get Twenty Thousand Dollars Instead of Ten —What Mr. Eckley Says.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon THE INDEPENDENT received this very gratifying dispatch from Representative John Thomas, who has worked like a Trojan for the Massillon asylum:

COLUMBUS, Feb 28 —The committee on finance will recommend twenty thousand dollars for the new asylum

JOHN THOMAS.

THE EARLIER NEWS.

The above materially changes the situation as viewed this morning, and which led to the following:

Indignation is a mild word to use as expressive of the feelings of the business men of this city, when first informed, by a private dispatch from Representative Thomas, that the House committee on finance had decided to recommend an appropriation of but ten thousand dollars for the Massillon insane asylum. There had been premonitions, it is true, that Massillon would have to get along with very little, but it was thought that our willingness to be satisfied with $50,000 met the measure of "very little," and when the board of trade committee returned from Columbus, everybody felt satisfied that that amount would be forthcoming There is no doubt that the members of the Stark county delegation have done their utmost to secure a liberal allowance, and the blame must be placed with the committee on finance.

"It is an outrage—almost an insult, to offer us ten thousand dollars," was what one deeply interested citizen said when he heard the news. "If those financiers have no greater respect for the good faith of Ohio than that they had better resign. They, not we, passed the bill declaring an Eastern Ohio asylum necessary, and when the commission created by the present legislature, and bearing commissions from the state of Ohio, came here last year, and officially entered into negotiations whereby the site was acquired, we had a right to assume that the body which created them would sustain them as the terms of the act implied that it would. We believed that the word of Ohio was as good as its bond, and as between paying out our money to secure manufacturing enterprises and to secure a state institution, we chose the latter. We knew that an asylum was needed, and we felt that the legislature would not stultify itself by withholding money from an institution that it had itself declared to be necessary. We paid out $43,000 in cash, and trusted to the honor of the state. What do we get in return? Ten thousand dollars! At the rate of ten thousand dollars a year we will all be in our graves before the foundation for that institution is finished. I'm not only disgusted, but disappointed. I've heard a good deal about politicians' promises, but I always felt that those pictures were overdrawn. It looks like small potatoes business for the commonwealth of Ohio to go into the bunco line, get our money, and then try to crawfish out of its part of the contract."

THE NEWS FROM COLUMBUS.

The following dispatch reached THE INDEPENDENT at 11 o'clock this morning:

COLUMBUS, Feb. 28 —The House finance committee will report in favor of an appropriation of $10,000 for the Massillon asylum this afternoon.

Inquiry was at once made of A. H. McCoy, a member of the committee, as to whether this was final. This was the answer:

COLUMBUS, Feb. 28 —We will have our final meeting at 11:30 a. m. to day, and the bill will be introduced this afternoon. It looks like ten thousand —possibly a small increase.

A. H. McCoy.

Communication was then entered into with Senator Eckley who wired in reply:

COLUMBUS, Feb. 28.—I believe the Senate will increase the amount recommended by the House committee.

H J. ECKLEY.

THE THING TO BE DONE.

Members of the board of trade are consulting with each other, to day, upon the course to pursue. It seems likely now that a strong committee will be sent to Columbus, to see the House committee, and secure an increase to $50,000, the amount originally expected. It may be set down as certain that no stone will be left unturned to secure fair treatment.

A Letter from St. Paul's New Pastor.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Feb. 20, 1893.

To the St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church, Massillon, O. E Gleitsman, secretary:

DEAR BRETHREN IN CHRIST—Finally, after a long and prayerful struggle, with the consent of my charge, I have come to the conclusion to accept your call in God's name May the loving God pronounce His blessing on this decision and make us all the recipients of the same. With greetings I subscribe myself your brother in Christ,

L H BURRY.

The above is only part of Brother Burry's letter. At length he begs of this congregation not to set their expectations too high. He fears he has been overestimated. He will do his duty in the fear of the Lord. He hopes to be here by Easter. Having known Brother Burry and his esteemed wife for years, I am happy to say that not only St. Paul's church, but the city of Massillon, is to be congratulated on securing such an able and gentlemanly pastor and citizen. S P. LONG.

A New Postoffice Clerk.

Milo Alden, jr., has been appointed stamp and window clerk by Postmaster Russell, to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Mrs. Carrie Russell, who will retire March 1st on account of her health.

MAYOR REED.

He Had Nothing to do With Reducing the Bond,

MR. EDITOR—Citizens of Massillon have frequently asked me why I was a party to reduction of the bond of Jacob Simonsen. I hereby state that I had nothing to do with the same. I bound him over to the court of common pleas under a bond of $5,000, and through his attorneys, Pease, Baldwin & Young, the bond was reduced to $1,500, the judge thinking the bond unreasonable.

WM. M. REED,
Mayor.

THE COUNCIL IN SESSION.

The members of the city council met in regular session Monday. But little business was transacted, and a motion to adjourn for one week was placed before the house at an early hour. Those present were Messrs. Shoemaker, Cameron, Hamill, Segner, Volkmor, Young and President Hering.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

Mr. Segner stated that the committee appointed to report a favorable site for the city engine house, had been informed by the city solicitor that the south park could be used for any public purpose. He furthermore stated that the committee was in favor of using said park for building purposes. The motion to accept the report was carried.

Under miscellaneous business, the following resolution was read and adopted:

Be It Resolved by the City Council of the City of Massillon, Ohio, That the city solicitor be instructed to draw an ordinance for the issue of the bonds of said city in the sum of $10,000, under section 2,705 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio. Said bonds to be in denominations of one thousand dollars each and to be ten in number, and to bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, one bond to become due and payable each and every six months from date of issuing the same, until all of said bonds are paid. Said bonds to be issued in anticipation of the special assessment for the improvement of Prospect street, from Main to Cherry streets, by paving the same with brick.

Attest: E. B. BAYLISS,
City Clerk.

Mr. Cameron reported a complaint as to the rate of speed at which the city cars are run through our streets. He moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the street railway company about the matter. The motion was carried and President Hering appointed Cameron, Volkmor and Shoemaker, as committeemen.

Mr. Shoemaker's motion to the effect that the city engineer be instructed to arrange numbers for houses on West Bank street was also carried.

HAPPY JACK'S TALE.

He Hears That He has Fallen Heir to a Fortune.

"Happy Jack" Grosswiller has been treading on air since the receipt of information of doubtful value, hinting that he has fallen heir to property worth $25,000. "Happy Jack"—his name is John—is known of all, and everybody hopes the news may prove true. Here is his story: "The first I knew of this matter was on last Saturday when my eldest son informed me that on the Tuesday of that week a man by the name of Burton, who stated that he was from New York, had called at my wife's house and inquired about me and my ancestors; his time was limited, however, and could not look me up but said he would call again.

"Saturday my aunt received a letter stating that my uncle, who resided in New York, had died, leaving his entire estate, amounting to $25,500, to my father, Frank Joseph Grossweiler, or his heirs. And out of a family of 16 children I am the only one alive to-day. This morning another letter was received from Mr. J Burton, who stated that he would arrive in Massillon on Tuesday of this week and requested me to be in readiness to return with him on the following day."

John feels very much elated over his good luck, but says that he cannot believe it to be possible and will not be convinced until he sees the money, but will be ready to accompany Mr. Burton to New York when he comes.

GAME FOR COLUMBIANA.

A Fine Scheme for Making Quail Plenty Again.

Quail are so plenty in Louisiana and Texas as to be a pest. Some Columbiana county sportsmen propose to have birds trapped there, at a cost of one dollar per dozen, and sent to Ohio. It is also proposed that a number of California blue mountain quail be secured from that state. Experiments have shown that the birds thrive and multiply rapidly in this section. The local nimrods will also prepare a bill to be presented to the legislature giving the county commissioners authority to take a part of the dog tax fund and use it for the purpose of restocking the county from year to year with quail and other wild birds The sportsmen argue that it is no more than right, for the reason that the majority of the dog tax is paid by the owners of fine dogs

West Lebanon.

Our school closes two weeks from next Friday.

Job Morgan is drilling for coal on the Frantz farm

The Shilling literary society closed last Friday evening, to meet November 10 next.

John Shorb expects to work for Fleming Reed this spring, for the third season.

The John Goudy farm was sold Saturday to Mr. Wertz, of Dalton, for $43 per acre.

Mr. and Mrs. Koehler, of Dundee, were the guests of their son Peter, on Monday.

The Rev. Kiehl is conducting a series of meetings at the Lutheran church. Great interest is manifested, and the house is crowded nightly

Last Saturday afternoon the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Weirich was buried in the Lutheran cemetery. On Monday, a son in the same family died, and the father at this writing is very low with the same disease—diphtheria.

Spring medicine and Hood's Sarsaparilla are synonymous terms, so popular is this great medicine at this season.

SAM PERSKEY MAY DIE.

THE RESULT OF A COLLISION WITH AN ELECTRIC CAR.

Perskey Failed to Keep a Sharp Lookout and his Wagon was Struck by Car No. 31 In the Fall his Skull is Fractured.

Samuel Perskey, a peddler who lives at 23 Canal street, sustained a fracture of the skull, three inches in length just above the right eye, at about half past 11 o'clock Monday morning, by being thrown from his wagon at the intersection of Erie and Tremont streets. The unfortunate man was overtaken by electric car No. 31, of the South Erie street line, Frank Cleveland, motorman, while crossing the track, and the collision resulted in his being hurled from his seat, headlong to the ground. In falling he struck the rim or hub of the wheel, and was unconscious when picked up

He was carried into the undertaking rooms of N H Williamau, where an examination was hastily made by Dr. Neil Hardy. He was then taken to his home, where another and more thorough examination was made.

When the motorman discovered that an accident was likely he reversed the motor, but not in time to prevent a collision. The vestibule window of the car, was shattered. The sudden shock snapped the tongue of the peddler's wagon and cleared the horse from the vehicle. They escaped unhurt One wagon wheel was damaged

From the office of the Kent Jarvis estate, in the stone block, William King had an exceptional opportunity to witness the accident.

"Perskey was driving east on Tremont street," said he, "and was creeping along at a snail's pace. The curtain of his wagon was partly down and he could not see. He did not stick out his head to look up and down the track. I heard the gong of the south bound car some time before it came in sight, and had Perskey been as watchful as most people are, would have crossed over all right"

Frank Cleveland, the man at the motor of car No. 31, tells the following story:

"We can't go any slower than we do and make the fifteen minute schedule. I rang the gong for the Tremont street crossing just as I always do. I saw Perskey when I was at Charles street. I thought he did not hear and brought the car almost to a standstill. Perskey looked out of his wagon, and I started up the car. Instead of waiting for me to pass first, as I thought he intended, he pulled up and started across the track. I reversed the motor and the moment it struck the wagon it started back. I keep a close look-out, and don't believe this accident would have occurred had Perskey paid any attention to the signals"

The accident brings up the matter of the propriety of running the street cars at the present rate of speed. Many people suppose that the speed is regulated by the ordinance. This is incorrect. That instrument says: "The rate of speed of all cars shall be subject to the direction of the city council." The city council has not yet spoken on the subject Whatever opinion may be as to the speed which should be maintained, it is certainly a very safe practice for all persons to think and look before passing over the tracks. On the other hand, the cars should not be permited to move at an ungovernable rate of speed, nor at an unnecessarily high rate.

Mr. Perskey is a married man and has a family of three children. Drs. Reed and Hardy placed six stitches in the wound and have strong hopes for the injured man's recovery.

Mr. Eaton.

Rev. D. M. Christman was in Wooster Saturday.

L. C. Klein was on the sick list the past week.

S. A. Schlafly and Miss Ora Schlafly was in Canton Tuesday.

Mrs. J. W. Nimmons, of Wooster, is the guest of Mrs. R. A. Lucas.

Miss Amanda Lachot, of Apple Creek, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. John Steir.

Miss Elelibeth Wampler visited in in town the past week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wampler.

The Columbiana Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity Saturday evening to see the "Social Glass or Victims of the Bottle" rendered by the Jr. O. U. A. M. Dramatic Co.

Crystal Spring.

Louisa Sheffler was pleasantly surprised last Saturday evening, by about fifty of her friends, who took possession of the beautiful farm residence from 7 to 11 o'clock, and celebrated her eighteenth anniversary. The evening was spent at cards and other amusing games, after which time the large slide doors leading to the dining room, were raised and a goodly luncheon was in waiting. The remainder of the evening was spent with vocal and instrumental music, including a solo rendered in the highest form by William Klein, entitled, "The Fisherman's Corncob Pipe." All returned home wishing Miss Sheffler many more birthday's.

Burglars at Bolivar.

Burglars entered D. F Lash's hardware store in Bolivar Sunday night, and secured revolvers, knives, and what change was to be found in the money drawer. At D. A. Muskoff's drug store gold pens, cigars, tobacco, and $12 in money was secured. H. Smith's grocery was also entered.

City and Township Nominations.

Nominations for city and township offices must be filed with the clerk of the city and township, respectively, not less than ten (10) days previous to the election. This is stated in answer to many questions.

The Fastest Mile.

MR. EDITOR: What is the fastest record for a mile, by any method of progression?

A mile was made near Fanwood, N. J., by a Philadelphia & Reading railroad train, on Nov 26, 1892, in 37 seconds. The Dreadnaught, an ice yacht, made a mile in 1884, in 1 minute and 10 seconds.—[Ed.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

Royal Baking Powder.

THE GOVERNMENT TESTS ESTABLISH ITS ABSOLUTE SUPERIORITY.

(Data from the latest Official U. S. Government Report on Baking Powders, Department of Agriculture, Bulletin 13, page 599.)

Royal is placed first of the cream of tartar powders, actual strength, 160.6 cubic inches of leavening gas per ounce of powder.

Every other powder tested exhibited a much lower strength than the Royal, the average being 33 per cent. less.

Every other powder likewise showed the presence of alum or sulphuric acid.

The claim that this report shows any other powder of superior strength or purity has been denounced as a falsehood by the Government officers who made the tests.

CANTON AND COURT HOUSE

Monday.

Geo. W. Mathie has been appointed administrator of the estate of Emma A. Mathie, late of Lawrence township.

John P Mathie has been appointed guardian of the heirs of Emma A. Mathie, of Lawrence township.

Tuesday.

Early Sunday morning the slaughter house of George Metzger & Son was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of about $10 000, fully covered by insurance. The building contained 80,000 pounds of fresh beef, and 10,000 to 15,000 pounds of pork, lard and cured meats.

Canton plasterers will charge 25 and 16 cents per yard for lath work; 20 and 14 cents per yard for brick work; 20 and 14 cents per yard for sheathing; 35 cents per yard for King and Windsor cement work.

Wednesday.

County Commissioner Wearstler, who has been against the fair grounds removal project from the start, gives it as his opinion that were the old site to be sold now it would simply deprive the agricultural society of a fair grounds and make no provision for a new one. The situation, as Mr. Wearstler sees it, is this: The commissioners can sell the present grounds if they see fit, but the money would go into the treasury like any other money received, and there is no existing authority for paying it out, It is proposed to go to the legislature and ask for a special act to meet the emergency.

REPRESENTATIVE ROWLEN'S WORK.

Representative Rowlen, who came pretty near being defeated by the Stark county infirmary vote, has introduced a bill defining the legal residence of inmates of county infirmaries who are to be held as legal residents of the township, ward or precincts from which they were committed. He also introduced a bill requiring the state to provide armories for the Ohio militia and repealing section 3085, which provides that the county shall erect the same.

THE FAIRMOUNT HOME.

At a meeting of the visiting committee appointed from Stark and Columbiana counties to inspect the Fairmount Home, Dr. J. E. Daugherty presided, and Mrs. C. McC. Everhard acted as secretary. The committee adopted the following:

Resolved, That we regard the system of lighting as used in the Home as inadequate to the safety and convenience of the institution, and urge that it be replaced with a system of electric lighting.

Resolved, That we condemn the present building used for hospital purposes and advise the immediate construction of a new building conforming to modern sanitary requirements, and that it be located far enough from any main building to fully insure against contagion.

Resolved, That in view of danger from fire, both to life and property, we recommend the employ of a watchman to serve constantly every night during the year.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Frank L. Randall and Susie Kaldenbach, Beach City.

William Beltz and Mary Mary Beltz, Osnaburg.

Robert McCammon and Ruth White, Canton

John E. Carmack and Ellen E. Imlay, Louisville.

John Launer and Loulsa Hanseler, Alliance.

A bil has passed the lower branch of the legislature, reducing the Canton board of education from fourteen to six members, to be elected at large, instead of by wards

Elton Echoes.

Malcolm Baugaman and family moved in o their new home, the former Harroll property, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baily and daughter, Mollie, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Baughman.

Writer McFarren is having a good deal of trouble with his cattle, quite a number having died; among the others was a valuable Jersey.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Beck spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. D. Boughman.

Mrs. S W. McFarren was in Strasburg Monday.

Mr. and Mrs Lewis Glick are the proud parents of a little daughter.

H. E Blocher, of Canal Fulton, and Mr. Brant, of Medina, spent several days last week in this vicinity.

Preaching at Goat Hill Monday night took a number of the people there.

Miles' Nerve & Liver Pills.

Act on a new principle — regulating the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new discovery. Dr. Miles' Pills speedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles, constipation. Unequalled for men, women, children. Smallest, mildest, surest: 50 doses 25 cts. Samples Free, at Z. T. Baltzly.

All staple goods sold regardless of cost at Falke & Sons.

GEORGE GILTS ARRESTED.

Charged Before the Mayor, by His Wife With Abusing Her.

George Gilts, a painter who resides in Akron street, was arrested by Officer Cochran, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of assault and battery, the affidavit being sworn out by his wife. Mrs Gilts claims that her husband has been in the habit of ill treating her, and on yesterday afternoon he expressed a desire to sell their horse and carriage. She refused to allow this, and when he insisted upon doing so she refused to give up the robes.

"At this Mr. Gilts became very angry and began to abuse me," said she, "and when I again refused he knocked me down and choked me. I then went to the mayor's office and demanded his arrest."

Mrs. Gilts related a story similar to this to the mayor, and showed finger marks upon her neck which she claimed were put there by her husband. Gilts was brought up before the mayor yesterday, who placed him under $100 bond and his hearing was set for 10 o'clock this morning. The bond was furnished by Fred Gilts, a brother of the man arrested Gilts appeared before the mayor this morning, but owing to the absence of several witnesses the hearing was postponed until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

On the strength of the testimony of the witnesses subpœnaed by Mrs. Gilts the mayor fined Gilts fifteen dollars and sentenced him to the county jail for thirty days.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, February 28:

LADIES.

Baker, Mrs. Sarah — Lancaster, Mrs. L. B.
Duett, Miss Annie M. — Noonan, Bertha
King, Zella — Yeuna, Emma

MEN.

Routtcler, Charley — Holderbaum, A. C.
Bordner, Josiah — Wefler, Levi

FOREIGN.

Pierre Pujol Brothers

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

CLEMENT RUSSELL, P. M.

Taxation in Ohio.

According to advance sheets from the state auditor the tax valuation of the following cities with the rate of taxation is: Steubenville, $5,606,360, rate 26 mills; Bellaire, $3,026,842, rate 23.9 mills; East Liverpool, $2 961,410, rate 25 2 mills; Mansfield, $6,081,000, rate 26.6 mills; Massillon, $3,639,010, rate 26 2 mills; Chillicothe, $5,228,933, rate 23 5 mills; Findlay, $2,798 292, rate 33 6 mills; Tiffin, 13,901,870, rate 31.7 mills.

People with delicate stomachs find Ayer's Sarsaparilla agreeable to the taste, and, therefore, prefer it as a blood-purifier to any other This is one reason for its great popularity as a spring and family medicine. Safe, certain, and palatable.

Schiffmann's Asthma Cure

Is used by inhalation, thus reaching the seat of the disease direct. Its action is immediate and certain. No waiting for results. Ask any druggist, or address Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial package.

Your Painter

has often wasted time and material in trying to obtain a shade of color, and has even resorted to the use of ready mixed paints, the ingredients of which he knew nothing, because of the difficulty in making a shade of color with white lead. This waste can be avoided by the use of National Lead Company's

Pure White Lead Tinting Colors

These tints are a combination of perfectly pure colors, put up in small cans, and prepared so that one pound will tint 25 pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead to the shade shown on the can. By this means you will have the best paint in the world, because made of the best materials—

Strictly Pure White Lead

and pure colors. Insist on having one of the brands of white lead that are standard, manufactured by the "Old Dutch" process, and known to be strictly pure:

"Armstrong & McKelvy"
"Beymer-Bauman" "Fahnestock"
"Davis-Chambers"

These brands of Strictly Pure White Lead and National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors are for sale by the most reliable dealers in paints everywhere.

If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.,
1 Broadway, New York.
Pittsburgh Branch,
National Lead and Oil Co. of Pennsylvania,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

George Hackett is confined to his room with a severe cold.

Much anxiety is felt concerning the condition of Samuel Oberlin.

Dr. T. J. Reed is in Cleveland, to be present at the graduation of his son.

The condition of Samuel Perskey is slowly improving. He is resting much easier to day.

The spring robin is reported as having arrived this morning. The backbone of winter is broken.

Mrs. Isaac Keller has returned home from a month's visit with he daughter, Mrs. Nettie Roupe, at Richmond, Ind.

Two cupolas for the J H & D. Lake Company's pulley works arrived in the city over the C., L. & W. road, Monday.

Frank Kelley, one of the firemen who was injured at a recent Canton fire, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Nagle, West Main street.

Allen Seidel, manager of Russell & Co.'s Portland, Oregon, house, reported at Massillon to day. He has come east upon his vacation.

The Rev. R. J. Strothers, late instructor in Hebrew and Greek at Richmond, Va. will preach at the Zion church, Thursday evening.

Mrs. W. S. Hays will spend ten days at Chattanooga, Tenn. She left for Cleveland this morning and will start for the former city to-morrow.

Councilman Segner says the plan is to build an engine house on a part of the south park, and in such way that a city hall may thereafter be built there also.

T. J. Dillon gives it as his idea, judging from the signs of the times, that not less than 250 new dwelling houses will be erected in Massillon this summer.

THE INDEPENDENT wishes it thoroughly understood that personal and news notes are requested for publication. All such communications will be welcomed and used.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Russell and Mr. and Mrs. C. L. McLain and their little son, are now at St. Augustine. The men expect to take a run over to Cuba before their return.

Mrs. George Cannon received a dispatch this morning announcing the death of her sister, Mrs. Richard Kelley, of South Bend, Ind. Mrs. Kelley is also a sister to Henry Baer, of this city.

Samuel Houk, aged 60 years, and formerly of this city, died at his home in Wichita, Kan., on February 24, of pneumonia. Mr. Houk was a brother to Mrs. Conrad Huth and Mrs. S. Butler, of this city.

W. H. Romosier, formerly first trick dispatcher on the south division of the C., L. & W. road, has been appointed chief train dispatcher of that company, to take effect March 1. Mr. T. J. Biglow, the present chief dispatcher, will be transferred.

Robert H. Folger is to-day celebrating his fifty-first anniversary as an attorney at law. Mr. Folger states that during the entire period he has never lost a case through being ill. He is without doubt the oldest lawyer in point of years of practice in the United States.

The stock for the Navarre buffalo farm will arrive on the Wheeling & Lake Erie road some time to-morrow afternoon. The farm contains 460 acres, and a fence sixteen feet high, with boards an inch and a half thick and posts two feet in diameter, will be built around it.

The damage case of Sebastian Shriver against Charles Siefert to recover $200 alleged to be due for injuries received by the former by being knocked down by a horse driven by Siefert, was heard in Justice Paul's court Saturday afternoon, and to-day a verdict was given in favor of the defendant.

Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman will deliver a lecture in the Christian church Tuesday evening, March 7. Mrs. Chapman has been on the lecture platform for several years and has gained a reputation among the best. She should have a large audience in Massillon. Half of the net proceeds will be given to the Day Nursery.

Gen. Patrick Foley, the Pittsburg contractor, is in town to-day, looking after the live stock he has quartered here. General Foley expects to secure another contract from the Pennsylvania Company for work between Massillon and Orrville, this summer. He still keeps his weather eye on the Pittsburg postoffice, and will probably get it.

Edgar Seeley left Monday afternoon for Baltimore, to attend his own wedding. Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock The bride to be is Miss Vannie Minnick, of 1832 North Carolina street. She is a sister of H. M. Minnick, of West Brookfield. Mrs Dwight Ralston, a sister, and Miss Tessie Minnick, a niece. accompanied Mr. Seeley, and will attend the wedding.

Akron seems to have the better of the smallpox, at last. The situation is officially stated as follows: Died in the city, 7; under treatment, 53; convalescent, 17; discharged, 3; outside of city, convalescent, 4; died in pest house, 5; under treatment, 1; convalescent, 1; discharged, 1; last case reported, Feb. 5; last death reported, Feb. 9; total number of cases, 43 in 17 houses. Another case has been reported since.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wagner pleasantly celebrated their wooden wedding with about fifty of their friends and relatives, Saturday evening. The evening was enjoyably spent with cards and games until a late hour. At midnight an elaborate supper, consisting of all the delicacies of the season, was served. Mr. and Mrs. Wagner were the recipients of many beautiful and appropriate presents.

Mrs. Mary Corns and Miss Martha Corns will sail for Genoa, Italy, in the Kaiser Wilhelm II, on Saturday. They will travel for two months in Italy, and their movements after that will depend upon the prevalence of cholera in northern Europe. Mrs. Corns is now in New York Miss Corns, accompanied by Mrs. James H. Hunt and Miss Hunt, will leave for New York to night. The last two expect to remain East for everal weeks.

The members of the Jr. O. U. A. M., at a meeting held last night, arranged the following programme, which will be rendered on next Tuesday night: Debate, "Resolved, That Hawaii should be annexed to the United States." Affirmative, Thomas Earl, W. C. Oberlin and the Rev. Leggett; negative, L. G. Mong, Judson Farrell and Charles Fox. Patriotic speech, W. W. Welker; song by quartette, Messrs. B J. Miller. G. F. Breckel, H. Berrar and G. H. Hardgrove.

Revenue Collector Correll is in town to-day, interviewing the Chinese population. Under the new law the Chinese must register before May 1, 1893, their photograph to be attached to the certificate of registration. Mr Correll says there are very few Chinese in this section. There are two in Massillon, two in Canton, and one in Akron. One almond eyed gentlemen in Canton is a hotel cook, who possesses a Caucasian wife. He is a naturalized citizen, and does not have to register.

The Round Table, an association of school superintendents and principals of northwestern Pennsylvania and northeastern Ohio, will meet in the M. E. church, at Greenville, Pa., March 10 and 11. "What are the public to expect from their schools?" will be discussed by Supt E. A. Jones, of Massillon, and Principal S. D. Sanor, of Youngstown. All that is said and done in this meeting will be informal. Nothing will be "cut and dried" Everyone present will be given an opportunity to speak.

Hal. K. Taylor, of Youngstown, who has made a careful investigation of the facts regarding the Walker failure, and who also possesses more credible information than anyone else in this matter, said this afternoon: "The total amount of paper out issued by Walker and endorsed by Governor McKinley is $101,625. Of this amount it is claimed by Walker that $10,000 is paper of which he is endorser for McKinley. Just before the Walker failure McKinley sent $5,000 here to take up paper of which he is the maker. The balance of $10,000, or perhaps less than that, is the only paper that can be found which was made by Governor McKinley and endorsed by Walker. These are the plain, unvarnished facts and can be relied upon."

THE MARKETS.

Monetary.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.

Money on call firmer, ranging from 5 to 7 per cent.; last loan at 5 per cent., closing offered at 6 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 6@6½ per cent.

Sterling exchange quiet and easy, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85¾ for 60 days and $4.87¾ for demand; posted rates, $4.86½@4.88½; commercial bills, $4.86@4.87.

Government bonds have been dull and steady.

The Pittsburg Market.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 28.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 31@32c; Ohio brands, 27@29c; choice to fancy dairy and country roll, 23@25c; fair to medium grades, 19@22c; low grades, 14@17c; cooking, 10@12c; grease, 6@8c.

CHEESE—Ohio, fall made, 12@12½c; New York, 12½@13¼c; fancy Wisconsin Swiss, blocks, 16½@17c; do bricks, 15@15½c; Ohio Swiss, 14½@15½c; limburger, 13@14c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, 20@21c; special marks, 22c.

POULTRY—Live young chickens, 65@75c per pair; old chickens, 80@90c; ducks, 80@90c; geese, $1.15@1.25; turkeys, 13@14c per pound. Dressed—Chickens, 15@17c per pound; turkeys, 16@18c; ducks, 16@17c; geese, 11@12c.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 76@76½c; No. 2 red, 74½@75c; No. 3 red, 71@71½c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 51@51½c; high mixed ear, 50@50½c; mixed ear, 48@49c; No. 2 yellow shelled, 47½@48c; high mixed shelled, 47@47½c; mixed shelled, 46@46½c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 39@39½c; No. 2 white, 38@38½c; extra No. 3 white, 37@37½c; No. 3, 36@36½c; mixed, 35@36c.

FLOUR (jobbers' prices) Fancy brands, $4.85@5.10; standard winter patents, $4.75@5.00; spring patents, $4.75@5.00; straight winter, $4.25@4.50; clear winter, $4.00@4.25; XXX bakers', $4.00@4.15; rye, $3.50@3.75.

HAY—Choice timothy, $15.25@15.50; No. 1 timothy, $14.50@14.75; No. 2 timothy, $13.50@13.75; mixed clover and timothy, $13.50@13.75; packing, $8.00@8.50; No. 1 feeding prairie, $9.50@10.00; No. 2 do, $8.50@9.00; wagon hay, $17.00@19.00.

East Liberty Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, PA., Feb. 28.

CATTLE—Demand light and few buyers for other markets here this week, and prices are a shade lower and market very slow; prime, $5.30@5.50; good, $4.80@5.15; good butchers', $4.20@4.50; rough fat, $3.50@4.00; fair light steers, $3.50@3.75; light stockers, $3.50@3.80; good fat cows and heifers, $3.75@4.30; bulls, stags and bologna cows, $3.00@3.75; fresh cows and springers, $35@55; veal calves, $6.00@7.00; heavy and thin calves, $2.50@3.75.

HOGS—Receipts light, but demand light and market rules dull and 10c lower; best medium, to heavy Philadelphias, $8.40@8.50; best mixed, $8.15@8.25, best light to heavy Yorkers, $7.90@7.95; fair Yorkers, $7.50@7.75; pigs, $6.50@7.00, stags and rough sows, $4.50@7.75.

SHEEP—Supply light, demand light and market slow, with no change in prices; extra, $5.10@5.40; good, $4.60@5.00; fair, $3.50@4.25; common, $2.25@3.25; yearlings, $3.50@5.50; good to prime lambs $5.80@6.20; common to fair lambs, $2.25@5.25.

Cincinnati Live Stock Market.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.

HOGS—Market strong; receipts, 3,080 head; shipments, 1,824 head; common, $6.65@7.45; fair to good light, $7.00@7.50; do packing, $7.50@7.85; select butchers', $7.85@8.15.

CATTLE—Market steady, receipts, 292 head, shipments, 361 head; common, $2.25@3.00, good to choice, $3.50@4.50.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, March 2, 1893.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel	65—70
Rye, per bushel	60
Oats	32
Corn	45—50
Barley	70
Wool	20—25
Flax Seed	$1 00
Clover Seed	$7 50—8 00
Timothy Seed	$1 75—2 00
Bran, per 100 lbs	75
Middlings, per 100 lbs	90
Hay	$7 00—$9 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter per pound	25
Eggs per dozen	20
Lard per pound	10
Hams per pound	10
Shoulders	8
Sides	8
Cheese per pound	11-12
White Beans per bushel	$1 75
Potatoes	70—75
Onions	50
Apples	60-85
Evaporated Apples, choice	15
Dried Peaches, peeled	12-15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-5
Salt per barrel	$1.15-$1.20

It is a good investment to buy flowers, feathers, satins and silks during the sale at Falke & Sons.

WE MUST HAVE $50,000.

THE INITIAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE NEW ASYLUM.

Representative Rowlen Thinks That We May Get an Increase in the Senate—Mansfield and Gallipolis Get the Lion's Share This Year.

The late news contained in THE INDEPENDENT of yesterday stating that the House finance committee had decided to increase the allowance for the Massillon asylum from ten to twenty thousand dollars, produced an easier feeling than had prevailed in board of trade circles, after the receipt of the first dispatch saying that we would get but half that amount. A note from Representative Rowlen to THE INDEPENDENT sums up the case as follows:

COLUMBUS, Feb. 28.—The finance committee, after our presentation of the case, have doubled the allowance for the new asylum—first figures only $10,000, present figures $20,000,—and this is probably all we can secure in the House. Possibly it may be increased in the Senate Some members in the House oppose any allowance.

In haste,
W. H. ROWLEN.

Both Mr. Rowlen and Mr. Thomas have done all in their power to secure fairer treatment.

The appropriation bill will not be acted upon in the House this week. Most of the members expect to leave for Washington to night, and the bill will not be taken up for final consideration until next week. It is as Mr. Rowlen suggests, improbable that the House will amend by increasing Massillon's allowance. Every effort will have to be made, in the senate, to secure the desired increase.

The Mansfield and Gallipolis institutions stood in Massillon's way, this year. It was desired to get the intermediate penitentiary and the epileptic asylum, located at those towns, respectively, in shape for use, and this was scarcely possible without devoting all the money free for construction purposes to those two establishments. The committee did not like to leave Massillon in the cold and so gave us $10,000, which was doubled later in the day. Next year the Massillon asylum will have a clear field, and we will work for an appropriation of several hundred thousand dollars.

Making every allowance, however, the $20,000 which the House committee thinks is all Massillon should have, is altogether too little and grossly so, when it is considered that it was the present legislature that decided the Eastern Ohio asylum to be a necessity.

THE HOUSE A "BEAR GARDEN."

Speaker Crisp Feels Called on to Say Something Severe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—There was a good deal of interest manifested when the house yesterday entered upon the last legislative week of the Fifty-second congress. Many important measures were yet awaiting action.

Mr. Peel, of Arkansas, was the first gentleman to catch the speaker's eye and he moved the passage of the Indian appropriation bill under suspension of the rules. There was no objection to the measure, but it was made a pivot around which circled a general discussion of the anti-option bill. Mr. Peel's motion having been agreed to, a discussion of the Sherman bond amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill followed with some warmth, but finally all the senate amendments to the measure were non-concurred in and the bill was sent to conference.

When the speaker of the house even indirectly refers to that body as a "bear garden," as Speaker Crisp did yesterday, the provocation must be very great; and it was. A dozen members were on their feet speaking at the top of their voices, which were rendered shrill through their efforts to outvie each other. The trouble occurred over the motion made by Mr. Wise, of Virginia, to suspend the rules and concur in the senate amendment to the "car coupler" bill, which amendment was finally concurred in—yeas, 181; nays, 85.

The friends of the measure burst into hearty applause.

PENSIONS IN THE SENATE.

Senator Gorman Makes a Prediction as to Future Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The pension appropriation bill was passed by the senate yesterday without any amendments. It appropriates for army and navy pensions (including widows and minor children) $165,000,000 and about $1,500,000 in addition for fees of examining surgeons, clerk hire at pension agencies, and some small items. Mr. Gorman, Democrat, of Maryland, commented on the magnitude of pension appropriations and gave it as his opinion that it would be necessary to appropriate $200,000,000 for pensions next session. There was a general expression of opinion, in the discussion which took place, that no material reduction could be effected except through a repeal or modification of some of the laws on the subject and that there was no probability of such a thing.

Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, made his appearance in the senate chamber yesterday for the first time this season and he was the object of sympathetic attention on the part of his fellow senators. The day closed with the delivery of eulogies upon the late Senator Kenna, of West Virginia.

An Ohio Crook.

FINDLAY, Feb. 28.—It is learned that Charles Sprague, who is in jail at Kittanning, Pa., charged with complicity in the attempted bank robbery and murder at Leechburg, Pa., is Charles, better known as "Doc," Spaythe, of this city, a well-known bunco man and professional swindler, though the son of respectable and honored parents. It is believed that the whole gang is from Findlay.

Superior To All Others.

Allcock's Porous Plasters are the great external remedy of the day. The quickest, safest, surest, best. Not only immeasurably superior to all other plasters, but also to liniments, ointments, oils and similar unctuous compounds.

Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by misrepresentation. Ask for Allcock's and let no solicitation or explanation induce you to accep a substitute.

MARK WATSON'S ENTERPRISE.

Interested in a Gigantic Glass Company, and a New Town.

A new town, to be called Walton, in honor of Mark W. Watson, son of the late Joseph Watson, will be built near Pittsburg, on the Monongahela river. In less than six months the site will be by more than a dozen glass factories and be populated by more than 10,000 people. Bids for all the work contemplated are in, and contracts are to be let at once.

One of the features of this enterprise is the consolidation of nine bottle factories on the South Side belonging to McCully & Co., Thomas Wightman & Co, D O. Cunningham, Cunningham & Co, and Ihmsen & Co Their factories will be abandoned and one big factory erected at Watson which will consist of two tanks for flint glass two for green glass and one for black glass. The capacity will be greater than the nine factories that are now being operated separately This combination will be known as the Pittsburg Glass Company, of which Mark Watson, of McCully & Co., will be president. The capital stock is fixed at present at $1,000,000, but may be increased when an application is made for a charter in a few days.

THE HOTEL MASSILLON.

Proprietor Grapewine Getting Ready for the Opening.

The butchers, the bakers and the candlestick makers are rushing in and out of the new Hotel Massillon to day. The painters are moving heaven and earth to get through, and Proprietor Grapewine announces with serene confidence, that the establishment will be ready for business Saturday. Except for the location, nobody would recognize the building, inside or out, as the old Waverly Hotel. Fire began the work and Mr. Grapewine did the rest. The result is a spick and span hotel with twenty rooms ready for use, and twenty more on the way, as an addition is now being built fronting on Railroad street.

The kitchen would give joy to any well regulated cook's heart. An immense range has been put in, with heating compartments that carry the high structure near y to the ceiling. There are bright chafing dishes depending from ropes in the ceiling, big sinks and all the tools required to cater to a nineteenth century appetite. The dining room is twice as large as the old Waverly dining room, airy and cheerful. There are handsome sideboards and chairs, suitable for such a room A cosy reading and writing room, toilet rooms, office, and barber shop occupy the balance of the space. The stamped iron ceilings are tastefully decorated, and all the minor points are in keeping with the main.

It is in the region above, to which a modern staircase leads the way, that the greatest change has taken place Here everything is new, from the carpets on the floor to the furniture made to order. For every boarder there is a roomy wardrobe.

The opening of the hotel will be celebrated Sunday by a dinner that will be American with a big A from oysters to finger bowls. And this is the bill of fare:

American Oysters.

Lettuce. Young Onions. Radishes.

American Turkey with American trimmings
American Chicken, American trimmings.
American Roast Veal.

Chicken Salad a la United States.

Mashed Potatoes. Baked Onions.
Boiled Potatoes. Hubbard Squash.

Mince Pie. Baked Custard. Cranberry Roll.

Fruit. Sweet Milk. Crackers.
Raisins. Tea Coffee.

Catarrh In New England.

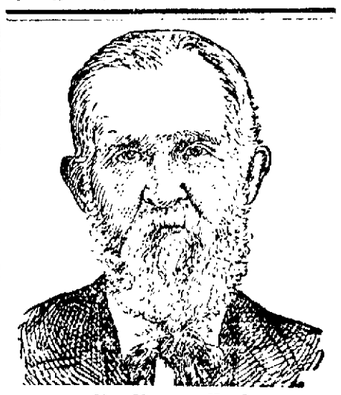
Ely's Cream Balm gives satisfaction to every one using it for catarrhal trouble.—G. K. Mellor, Druggist, Worcester, Mass.

I believe Ely's Cream Balm is the best article for catarrh ever offered the public.—Bush & Co., Druggist, Worcester, Mass.

An article of real merit —C. P. Alden, Druggist, Springfield, Mass.

Those who use it speak highly of it. —Geo. A. Hill, Druggist Springfield, Mass.

Cream Balm has given satisfactory results. W. P. Draper, Druggist, Springfield, Mass.



Mr. Harvey Heed
Laceyville, O.

Catarrh, Heart Failure, Paralysis of the Throat

"I Thank God and Hood's Sarsaparilla for Perfect Health."

"Gentlemen: For the benefit of suffering humanity I wish to state a few facts: For several years I have suffered from catarrh and heart failure, getting so bad I could not work and

Could Scarcely Walk

I had a very bad spell of paralysis of the throat some time ago. My throat seemed closed and **I could not swallow**. The doctors said it was caused by heart failure, and gave medicine, which I took according to directions, but it did not seem to do me any good. My wife urged me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, telling me of Mr. Joseph C. Smith, who had been

At Death's Door

but was entirely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. After talking with Mr. Smith, I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken two bottles I felt very much better. I have continued taking it, and am now feeling excellent. I thank God, and

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and my wife for my restoration to **perfect health.**" HARVEY HEED, Laceyville, O.

HOOD'S PILLS do not purge, pain or gripe, but act promptly, easily and efficiently. 25c.

RAPID TRANSIT REQUIRED.

MASSILLON EMERGING FROM ITS SWADDLING CLOTHES.

Those Who are in the Rear of the Moving Procession Should Look Alive, and Adapt Themselves to Modern Progress and Its Improvements.

MR EDITOR: The present century is noted for concentration and push; and any enterprise or project not developed in accord with this spirit, will not stand the test, and must soon be classed with the things of the past, to be looked upon as a relic. Our "City Fathers" have, under advisement, the question of the speed at which our street cars shall be permitted to travel on our streets; this matter has doubtless been called to their attention by the fact that a few accidents have occurred during the first month of their operation As lamentable as is this fact, it is just what might have been expected.

The Street Railway Company has shown us the proper spirit in the construction, equipment and management of the Massillon city division by giving to our city the most modern and best constructed pattern of street car that can be procured in the markets—no one has ever seen a better one. Then, in operating these cars, they have acted upon the belief that we are the wide awake, pushing progressive, thrifty people, which the acnievements of the board of trade proves to Norwalk, Steubenville, Alliance, etc., that we are; assumed correctly that such a people would not be satisfied with anything less than fifteen minutes time, by which we are carried from the heart of the city to the outskirts in six minutes, or brought from the suburbs in like time.

Now, we sincerely believe that a large majority of our people want this kind of street car service and would be satisfied with nothing less. We have had steam cars for half a cencury, yet how frequently the cautious are run down in crossing the tracks; but no voice is raised to run the trains slower. On the other hand, the railroad that gives the highest rate of speed or the shortest time between any two of our principal cities, is the one to receive the greatest patronage.

Unfortunate it is that every community must have those in it whose ideas of progress, business and enterprise conform to those of a hundred years ago, whose astuteness will not allow them to be born again, and hence they employ their rusty minds in finding fault with new enterprises, and with those who possess the push, vigor and vim characteristic of this age. We do not wish to convey the idea that a street car may run rough shod over everybody and everything, but that a car in motion should have the right of way in making a crossing after giving proper notice, by sounding the gong, of its approach, and that the drivers of vehicles are bound to take notice thereof, and keep off the track.

With some people the faculty of caution is undeveloped, and can only be aroused by such accidents as have already occurred, in either of which cases, had the driver of the wagon been as watchful as the motorman, no collision would have occurred All travelers on our streets must wake up and realize the fact that we have in Massillon an excellent rapid transit street car service, just what the wideawake people want. We are just emerging from a state of lethargy into a new life as a city, and our wings are not fully developed yet; wait until spring fairly opens, when the sight of 300 new dwellings, the foundations for a million dollar state institution, half a dozen large shop buildings, and miles of sidings for W & L E. railway terminals, will give to the city and citizens such life and animation that no complaints will come from running the cars too fast, but rather from running too slow.

Let every true and worthy bodied citizen join in the movement for new life, growth and development of our city or be run over by the rapid transit from an old, sleepy town to a new, vigorous, growing city with 20,000 population.

Yours for progress,

***

East Greenville.

W. Hues, who has been sick for the past two weeks, is some better.

Mrs. Dr. Kimber, who has been spending a few days with her parents in Smithville, has returned home.

Clarence Owens and Miss Anna Williams, of Massillon, were the guests of Mr. Owens's family, Sunday.

Mrs. Horst, of Delaware, has moved back to her farm north of town.

Mrs. Weygandt has returned to her home in Akron.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Walter spent Sunday with relatives here.

"Brace Up"

Is a tantalizing admonition to those who at this season feel all tired out, weak, without appetite and discouraged. But the way in which Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the tired frame and gives a good appetite is really wonderful. So we say, "Take Hood's and it will brace you up."

For a general family cathartic we confidently recommend Hood's Pills.

A New Lease of Life

Given to sufferers from asthma by using Schiffmann's Asthma Cure. It instantly relieves the most violent attack, insures comfortable sleep and effects cures where others fail. Ask any druggist. Trial package free.

Dr. Menuez, the dentist, 15 W. Main.

You know what you are eating when you use

Cleveland's Baking Powder

Absolutely the Best.

Every ingredient is plainly printed on the label, information other manufacturers do not give.

SPORTING NOTES.

Sullivan will talk about Corbett, and the farther he gets away from him the louder he talks. Here is what he said at St Louis: "That duffer will never be popular with the people of this country. He is an iceberg that will not thaw out if exposed to the tropical sun for six months. He whipped me, but I was not myself when I entered the ring that night. Nature gave way. The rapid life I had been leading for the past ten years undermined my constitution, and I was not able to make a hard fight. The fellow is a clever sparrer, but if you put us in a room I'll kill him in fifteen minutes. Mitchell is a clever man, and I predict that he will lower Corbett's colors."

Two large bets were made on Goddard at New Orleans, yesterday. The first was $1,000 to $250, and the second $500 against $125. Another of $100 to $25 was recorded. The quotations on the Hall Fitzsimmons and Ryan-Dawson fights remain unchanged. It is 9 to 10 and take your pick in either.

After reading Sullivan's St. Louis interview, Corbett said: "I do not care to talk about Sullivan. I am sick of him and he is beneath my notice. I thought when I whipped him fairly and squarely that he would take his medicine like a square sportsman, but he has turned out differently, and I am through with him."

Jack McAuliffe distinguished himself at St. Louis, Monday, by saving two women from a burning building.

J. S. Johnson, the skater, in a 200-yard dash, at Minneapolis, Monday, lowered the record three seconds, covering the distance in 17 2-5 seconds.

Word comes from San Francisco that the California, Pacific, Palo Alto and other professional athletic clubs have closed their doors and declared all pending contests off. Boxing is now dead in that city, all that remains to completely stamp it out being the governor's signature to the anti prize fighting bill, which may be attached at any moment.

At the Pattersall-Fasig sale of horses in Cleveland, yesterday, Sidney, the celebrated California horse, was sold to George H. Hammond, of Detroit, for $27,000.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

Mystic Cure for rheumatism and neuralgia radically cures in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits; 75 cents. Sold by Morganthaler & Heister, druggists, Massillon

FOR THROAT AND LUNG

complaints,
the best remedy is

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

In colds,
bronchitis, la grippe,
and croup, it is

Prompt to Act

sure to cure.

Notice of Sale.

As administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Frederick P. Schmidt deceased, I will sell at public sale on the premises at 2 o'clock p. m. on

FRIDAY MARCH 24, 1893

the certain premises and tract of land of 9.22 acres, more or less, that belonged to said Schmidt at the time of his death in April last, being a part of west fractional section 19 in Perry Township, Stark county, Ohio; 90.3 feet more or less land, east and west, north of Hollinger's land, about 413 feet on its east side and about 424 feet on its west side on the west line of said section, and more particularly described in the proceedings to sell, to which reference is here made, now pending in the Probate Court of said county pursuant to an order made by the court in which proceedings the sale will be made. All coal iron ore, and limestone under the premises reserved with right to mine and remove the same, and for that purpose the right to enter on said land at any and all times.

Appraised at $1,500. Terms made known on day of sale.

Possession of premises given on April 14, 1893. SYLVESTER HIGBEE,
Administrator.

MASSILLON, O., Feb. 24, 1893.

NEW LIFE

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE & BRAIN TREATMENT, a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Fits Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of Brain, causing Insanity, misery, decay, death; premature Old Age, all Female Weaknesses, over exertion of brain. A month's treatment, $1, 6 for $5, by mail. We guarantee six boxes to cure. Each order for 6 boxes, with $5 will send written guarantee to refund money if not cured. Guarantees issued only by J. M. Schuckers, sole agents, corner Main and Mill streets, Massillon, O.

HIGERD'S

Great Removal Sale.

From Feb. 4 to March 11

Come in and see the fine goods displayed and get prices.

Undertaking in all its Branches.

15 & 17 South Erie St., Massillon, Ohio.

DOLLARS for DOLLARS

—at—

C. F. VON KANEL'S

Our line of Watches and Silverware is the largest West End of the County, when you buy anything in Our Line it is Sold Under a Positive Guarantee and Represents all you have paid for it.

Try Von Kanel The Jeweler,
NO. 2 E. MAIN ST.

The Brown Lumber Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Lumber, Shingles, Lath;

SASH, DOORS and BLINDS.

Manufacturers of Cigar Boxes.

Yard and Mill South Erie Street,

MASSILLON, O.

KNOX **KNOX**

World Renowned Silk Hats, Stiff Hats

And Tourist Soft Hats.

See the Elegant Night Shirts we are offering for 75 cts.

SPANGLER & CO., Leaders in Hats and Men's Furnishing Goods.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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CHATTANOOGA

By F. A. MITCHEL (Late U. S. A.).

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[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER XIX.

THOMAS GREEN AND WIFE.

"Do you take me to be your husband?"

Mark designed driving to Anderson, some twelve miles from the Slacks' house, whence he knew there was a road leading up in the mountains through a place called Altamont, some twenty miles farther, to McMinnville. He was informed by people he met on the road that Altamont had been recently occupied in force by the Union troops. With luck they might reach the Union lines, which would doubtless extend several miles from Altamont, that afternoon.

"Within six hours," said Mark, "I shall either be safe among Union soldiers or on my way back to Chattanooga."

Laura shuddered, but said nothing.

Mark found a very different condition of affairs at Anderson from what he had found along the road. The Confederates had some cavalry force there and more at Dunlap, five miles north. On the road he heard that General Bragg was at Dunlap, but with no troops save cavalry.

"I see it all," said the spy to himself. "The wily fox is confronting our forces with a handful of cavalry, while the two divisions of Cheatham and Withers are marching north behind him, and the main force has gone to Knoxville by rail on a line still farther east. No wonder our generals are puzzled and watching a line from Battle creek to Cumberland gap. If the Lord will only let me get through to carry this information, I'll never ask to live to go on another such expedition."

The party were stopped near Anderson by a picket. Mrs. Fain produced her pass and stated that the two behind were in her company. The officer took no especial care in reading it, and when Mark and Laura came up they got safely through without question.

Mark was now anxious about the picket which must be passed in a few minutes on the road leading west from Anderson. Mrs. Fain was still ahead, and he hoped that all would go as well as at the picket just passed. Not a word was spoken between him and Laura; both dreaded getting out of Anderson, but once past the next picket they would breathe easier.

When they reached it Mrs. Fain had been passed through and gone on. The officer in command, however, had read the pass carefully. He had not noticed any mention of Mark in it.

"Where's your pass?" he asked.

"Didn't the lady ahead show it to you?" asked Mark.

"Her pass didn't include you."

"Didn't it?" Mark feigned surprise.

"No."

"Oh, I forgot; mine and my wife's is separate," and he drew out the pass of "Thomas Green and wife."

Meanwhile Laura had turned white as a cloth. The officer read the pass, and would doubtless have let them go had he not noticed Laura's agitation.

"You'll have to go back to headquarters and get Major Taliaferro's order on that. He commands at Anderson."

Mark remonstrated. He argued that he would become separated from Mrs. Fain; he urged his wife's desire to reach her sick father. All in vain. He was told that the headquarters were only half a mile down the road and he would lose but little time. He made a virtue of necessity and drove back with apparent good nature.

When he reached the house that was pointed out to him as headquarters, he left Laura in the phaeton and went inside. The commanding officer had gone to Dunlap, five miles away, to pay his respects to General Bragg, and would not be back for an hour or two.

Mark resolved to report his absence to the officer of the picket post, in the hope that he would not be compelled to wait. He drove to the picket and used his tongue persuasively, but to no purpose. The more anxious he seemed the more resolved grew the captain.

There seemed to be nothing to do but return and await the arrival of the commanding officer. Mark reluctantly turned the horse's head and drove back to headquarters. Laura's heart sank within her.

It was sunset when Major Taliaferro, a pleasant looking man of twenty-seven or twenty-eight, rode up to the door, and turning his horse over to an orderly entered the office.

"Major Taliaferro?" asked Mark.

"At your service, sir."

"Major, I have been detained by the officer at the picket, who wants your name on my pass. My wife's mother has gone on, and her daughter is very anxious to join her. It is extremely unfortunate for us to get so far separated from Mrs. Fain."

"Fain, of the Fains of Chattanooga?"

"The same."

"I have heard of the family, but have never had the pleasure of meeting any member of it. One of my friends is engaged to Miss Fain. I have just parted from him at Dunlap."

Mark and Laura cast a quick glance at each other—a glance of terror on the part of Laura.

"We are fortunate in falling into your hands," said Mark, and I beg you will not delay us a moment." And Mark handed him the pass.

"Certainly not." And the major took up a pen to write his indorsement. First he read the pass carefully. He was thinking of what his friend Fitz Hugh had told him of the Fains. He was under the impression that there was but one daughter.

"Mr. Green," he said, looking up from the pass, "hadn't you better stay here over night? The road is mountainous and infested by gurerillas. It is positively dangerous to travel."

"By no means. What would Mrs. Fain think of our not joining her on the road?"

"It is dangerous for her as well as you. I'll send a messenger after her and advise her stopping at some farmhouse. I'll do better than that. I'll send a corporal and half a dozen men to insure her safety till morning."

There was something in the man's tone, polite as it was, that indicated to Mark that he was held for further information.

"As you please, major."

"And I shall insist upon your accepting my hospitality. One connected in any way with my friend Fitz Hugh must not want for any comfort I can supply."

The house occupied by Major Taliaferro belonged to a family who had gladly given up a portion of it for the safety insured by the presence of a commanding officer. The major was given a room down stairs for an office, and a bedroom up stairs. When it was decided that Mark and Laura should remain he gave Mrs. Green, as he called her, the use of the latter for the purpose of arranging her toilet before supper.

When Laura was up stairs Mark was looking out of the window of the major's office. He saw the men ride off to overtake Mrs. Fain. To his consternation another cavalryman, with a letter in his belt, mounted his horse and dashed down the road.

Laura came down at that moment, and Mark said to her anxiously.

"I am detained on suspicion. I shall be taken back to Chattanooga," and he pointed to the courier.

The color left Laura's cheeks. They had got so near to safety, and now, after so many dangers, the end was at hand. She could scarcely sustain herself as she tottered into the room occupied as the office.

This is the letter the courier bore northward. It was addressed on the envelope to Captain Cameron Fitz Hugh, near Dunlap:

ANDERSON, Aug. 29, 1862.

MY DEAR CAMERON—A man purporting to be Thomas Green, with his wife, formerly a Miss Fain, of Chattanooga, is here, desiring a pass to the Union lines. There is something suspicious about the man. The couple are separated from the wife's mother, and the father lies very ill at Nashville. I dislike to detain them, and I do not regard it safe to pass them. Can you help me out of the difficulty? Yours very truly, WALLACE TALIAFERRO.

Major Taliaferro soon joined Mark and Laura in his office, and offering his arm to Laura led the way to the supper room. His treatment of both was most deferential, but it failed to deceive either that they were prisoners.

There was a strength of nerve in Mark that would not break while there was hope. He chatted with the host or jailer, whichever he might be called, with ease, and at times with gayety. Not so Laura. The situation was too frightful for her to endure without some manifestation of anxiety. She ate nothing. She did not hear what was said to her, and her eyes plainly showed the troubled spirit within. Mark made no reference to her condition till after supper. Then, when all three went out on to the veranda, he said to her:

"Come, let us take a stroll. You have been traveling all day, and this delay troubles you. A walk in the air will revive you."

Mark assumed with such apparent carelessness that he was free to walk about where he liked that Taliaferro had not the will to stop him. Besides he had no heart to interfere with the pleasure of a woman whom he was pretending to treat as a guest. The couple walked leisurely down the road, Mark looking at the sunset tints with well assumed indifference, occasionally pointing to some object by the way or in the distance, calling Laura's attention to it at the same time. He knew the major's gaze was fixed upon him, and he was doing all this for a purpose.

The road led straight from the house a short distance and then entered a wood. As soon as they were concealed behind the trees Mark stopped suddenly and turned to Laura:

"My God, this is terrible!"

"You are lost!" said Laura faintly. She could scarcely speak the words.

"I? Yes, I. But you—what have I led you into? Why was it not over on that morning when it was intended? Then you would not be implicated; now your good name is"——

"No one will trouble me," she gasped. "But you—they will drag you"——

"You have protected me—a spy. Not only that—that is nothing in comparison with having passed as my wife. There is a blight."

"I can bear it."

"There is but one way out of this disgrace. You must be married before we return to that house. And to whom?"—his voice changed from a rapid, excited tone to deepest gloom—"to one who must die—die on the scaffold. At any rate you will be free. You will be a widow."

Laura stood, the very impersonation of despair.

"All I can do to atone for this," Mark went on rapidly, "and it is nothing—is to make you my wife, since I have passed you as such. Laura, will you marry me?"

She looked at him earnestly. Her eyes were big with deep emotion. There was a look in them that he could not understand.

"No!"

"Then I can do nothing for you."

"I will marry only the man who loves me, and whom I love."

"Oh, Laura," he said, "if your heart were only mine, then it would be different. I love you so well, I worship you with such fervor that I would go back to that dreadful jail without a word could I place you where you were before you met me. But you"——

Laura burst into a torrent of tears. This man, who had so suddenly appeared in her life; who had won her sympathy; who had compelled her admiration; who had absorbed her whole being into his daring, chivalrous, reckless nature—this man loved her, and he was doomed.

With a cry she threw her arms around his neck.

"Laura, sweetheart," said Mark, caressing her, "we have but little time. We know not whom we shall have to face. My true character must soon be known. Will you give yourself to one who will doubtless tomorrow be claimed by"——

Pale as ashes she put her hand over his mouth that he might not speak the word "death."

"Will you? Speak!"

"Yes, now, quick; what can we do?"

"Marry ourselves."

"How?"

He grasped her hand. There was a ring upon it—a plain gold band. He took it off, and putting it on her finger again said:

"I, Mark"——

"Is it really Mark?"

"Yes, I am Mark Maynard. I, Mark, take you, Laura, to be my wife. Do you take me to be your husband?"

"I do."

"Then we are man and wife in the sight of God"——

"And for man we care not."

"Man and wife under the law. We are really married."

Scarcely was this hurried ceremony over when a cavalryman came riding leisurely from the direction of headquarters. He had been sent by Major Taliaferro—who, as soon as Mark was out of sight, became anxious with regard to him—with instructions to keep him in sight without appearing to do so.

There was nothing left for them to do but return to the house. As they walked Mark whispered:

"I feel again all the confidence I have ever felt. I must live to make you happy. Be ready for anything that may happen, my darling, my wife. I shall doubtless play some bold game; I don't know what, but it will be bold. If I leave you suddenly, meet me (should I succeed in my attempt) within the Union lines. If not, we will meet—in heaven."

These few words were all that Mark had time to say to his newly married wife. For scarcely had they turned to go back when they met the major. He was uneasy lest Mark should depart without leave. He accompanied them back to the house.

CHAPTER XX.

FLIGHT.

It was nine o'clock in the evening. Major Taliaferro and his guests were sitting in his office room chatting. A clatter of horses' hoofs was heard at the front of the house and some one dismounted. In another moment there was a tramp of cavalry boots in the hall; all turned to the open door—and there stood Captain Cameron Fitz Hugh.

For a moment he regarded Mark and Laura sternly; then advancing a few steps he bowed low to Laura.

"Captain," said the major rising, "I suppose it is useless to deny to this lady and gentleman that I deemed it my duty to make sure of their identity before allowing them to pass. The family to which they claim to belong is known to you; therefore I sent to you for information. I see you have answered my inquiry in person. If you vouch for them I shall be happy to pass them in the morning, and shall apologize for their detention at the same time—my excuse being the cause we serve."

All eyes were fixed on Fitz Hugh, Mark's and Laura's with ill concealed anxiety.

"This was Miss Fain," said Fitz Hugh. "She would not be traveling as any man's wife, unless she were married to him. If you detain them, you must do so on your own responsibility."

Both Mark and Laura drew a sigh of relief.

"I have no desire to detain them," said Taliaferro, "after what you have said, but it is altogether too late for them to proceed tonight. The only amends I can make for discommoding them is to make them comfortable. Mrs. Green, your room is ready for you."

"If you had not been my rival I would love you as a brother."

The pain that would otherwise have attended this scene was alleviated in Laura's heart by the delight she felt at a prospect of safety for her husband. She gave her former affianced a look of gratitude. Then she glanced at Mark for instructions. Seeing no hint in his eyes she passed out of the room and went up stairs.

"Captain," said Mark, "may I beg a cigar? I usually smoke at this time of night."

"Here are cigars, gentleman," said Taliaferro, producing a box.

"If you smoke, captain," added Mark, "I shall be pleased with your company."

"With pleasure."

All lighted cigars, and Mark and Fitz Hugh strolled out on the veranda.

"Captain," said Mark as soon as they were outside, "I have never met a man whom I have so admired, so honored, as you, and yet I have robbed you of your love. This last act of kindness to her and to me, so well indicating your magnanimity, is more than I can bear. I cannot accept anything more, even for her sake. I cannot stay here to be shielded by you and behind her skirts. I am about to leave this veranda and fly to the Union lines. Thank God, I have met one who is the soul of honor, in whose charge I leave my wife. Consider her under your care. She will doubtless need all you can give her, for I never expect to see her again. I shall doubtless be captured before tomorrow noon. If you were not my enemy, if you had not been my rival, I would love you as a brother."

Without waiting for a reply Mark left the veranda, and in another moment was lost in the darkness.

Captain Fitz Hugh stood as one petrified. So many conflicting emotions were within him that nothing seemed real. For a time he was in a sort of stupor. When he emerged from it the first thing that took definite shape in his mind was a deliberation as to what he should do. Should he go in and confess all to the major? Should he keep the secret—Laura's secret? He leaned against a pillar of the veranda and passed his hand over his brow.

He could not stab Laura; he could not even betray the man who had left her in his care. He did nothing.

Half an hour had elapsed when Taliaferro, who had been busying himself with some papers, began to wonder what had become of the two men. He got up and went out on the veranda.

"Where's Green?" he asked quickly.

"Gone."

"Gone?"

"Yes, gone half an hour ago."

"What does this mean, Cameron?"

"It means that I have been keeping from you what I can keep no longer or I would. This man Green is a Federal spy."

Taliaferro threw up his hands in horror.

"And you have been protecting him!"

"Yes."

"Cameron—my friend—great God—are you a traitor? There is something back—tell me, quick."

"Twice before he has crossed my path. He was taken and tried at Chattanooga. I was detailed to defend him. I had never seen him before. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged, but escaped.

"When I met him again it was at the Fains' house. Laura Fain, the woman up stairs, then my betrothed, but now—his wife, was concealing him."

"Well?"

"I saw that she was infatuated with him. She claimed him for her guest. I"——

"Well, go on."

"I could not honorably inform on him."

"Oh, Cameron—what absurdity—what idiocy—what"——

"This afternoon you sent for me. I came. I saw the man I had seen twice before—with my—with the loveliest, the noblest of all women—his wife."

The major only stared at his friend; he had no words to express his feelings, his sympathy.

"When we came out here he told me that he would accept nothing further for himself at my hands; that he would not shield himself behind a woman's skirts. He walked away before me."

"And you?"

"I permitted him."

Taliaferro shuddered. He knew that his friend by his act had placed himself in a terrible position.

"Cameron," he said, "do you know you are liable to be shot for this?"

"I do."

"I always told you," the major went on anxiously, impatiently, "that your notions of honor were absurd, quixotic."

"The highest sense of honor is never quixotic. It is best fitted for a Christian, a soldier and a gentleman."

"And do you expect me to let this spy go?"

"No. Protect yourself—the cause. Send after him. It is I who have connived at his escape, not you. You must not suffer."

"The cause alone is enough."

"Orderly," he called to a man standing by the gate.

The soldier approached and stood at attention.

"Go tell Captain Heath that the man who was here this evening has gone, and I want him followed and brought back. Tell him to send by all the roads."

The man saluted and went away.

"Cameron," said the major, after giving the order, "God grant that this act of yours may not be known. It will not be, for I am the only one who knows of it, and it will never pass my lips."

"I am responsible for my act, and if it becomes known I trust I shall have courage to meet the consequences like a man."

"And now, Wallace," he continued, "I am going. The young wife who was left in my charge I leave in yours. I would gladly protect her myself, but I prefer to spare her the pain of being under my protection. If her husband is taken and she needs me, send for me."

"Cameron, you are leading me to hope that he will not be taken."

Fitz Hugh went to the gate near by, where his horse was standing, and mounting rode away.

As soon as he had gone Taliaferro called a negro woman, and told her to go to the lady's room and ask her (if she had not gone to bed) to come to him, as he had a communication to make. Laura had no thought of taking off her clothes. She was waiting for what might happen. When she received the major's message she went down to him with a heart beating wildly.

"Madam," said the major deferentially, "your husband has gone."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

TWO LETTERS FROM A LADY

Mrs. Burnside, Addison, N. Y., writes November 17. I received your medicine and it has relieved me of a long suffering. Enclosed find $2.00, please send me a bottle of Catholicon and Cleansing Wash. January 6th, she writes, DR. MARCHISI: The two bottles have made me feel so well that I will not require any more. They cost me $2.00 but were worth $10.00. Many thanks and a Happy New Year to you. God bless you. You will hear from other ladies in this vicinity. Yours truly, MRS. BURNSIDE.

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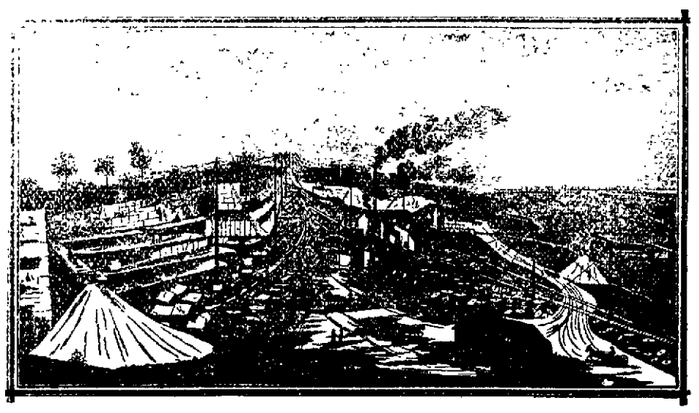

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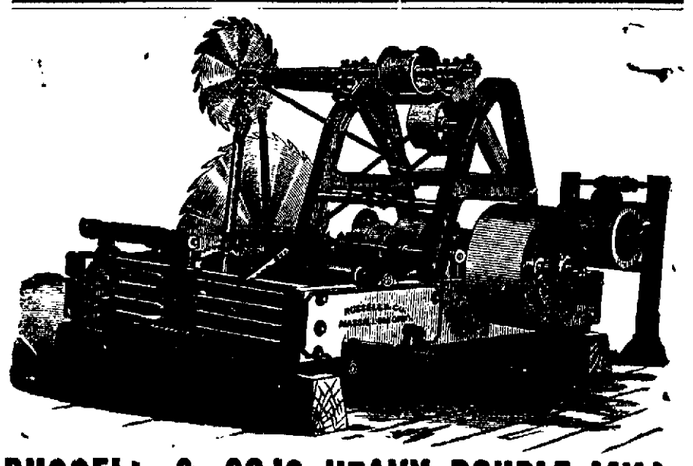

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THE IDES OF MARCH.

SHADOWS OF THE APPROACHING ADMINISTRATION AT WASHINGTON.

How Mr. Cleveland Came to Select Gresham For the Cabinet—Why Judge Scholfield Refused a Place on the Supreme Bench.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—We are within 10 days of the inauguration, and of course we find little to talk about but the men who are to compose the new administration and what the new administration may be expected to do. Without any question the most sensational cabinet appointment made by Mr. Cleveland was that of Judge Gresham to be secretary of state. As I said in my last letter, Mr. Cleveland probably is the only president we have had for many years, probably the only one since Jackson, who has courage enough to do a thing like this. For two weeks the press of the country has been full of discussion of the wisdom of this appointment.

It would not be telling the precise truth to say that the nomination of Gresham was received with unalloyed pleasure by the old time Democrats here. The fact is they didn't like it a bit. The opinions they expressed in private were naturally much more lurid and picturesque than the expressions they made for public use. Here is what one good old senator said to me—and a prince of Democrats he is too. "There is one consolation about this selection of Gresham," he muttered, "and that is that Gresham is a cussed sight better Democrat than Cleveland himself." But the next day the old senator was feeling better over it and wanted to forget that he had been so savage the night before. By this time nearly all the old Democrats who at first were inclined to be very angry about the appointment and to "let go" in their opinions concerning it are feeling much better, thank you, and smiling at their own anger.

What the old time Democrats like less than anything else about the Gresham appointment is the unmistakable indication it gives of the fact that Mr. Cleveland proposes to have a lot of fun during the next four years doing just about as he pleases. If you do me the honor to read my letters every week and read one which I wrote just after election last fall, you will remember I then said this same thing—to wit, Mr. Cleveland was going to be president this time in his own sweet way and make up for the time he lost trying to please other people in his former administration. You see, I was right about that, even if I was wrong about some other things.

We are to have some high old times in Washington during the next four years, that is sure. Mr. Cleveland is going to be a picturesque and interesting president, and we poor newspaper men will be kept busy running our legs off trying to get at the truth of all the wars and rumors of wars and bickerings and conspiracies which affect the administration. You readers, whether Republicans or Democrats, are going to get the worth of your money when you buy newspapers during the next four years. But whether Republicans or Democrats or Populists my advice to you is not to get excited about the situation. Mr. Cleveland and the senate will have their quarrels, and great Democrats will cry out against the administration, and you may be induced to fear the government is coming to an end and everything going to the demnition bowwows. But they won't. Peace will reign again, returning as quickly as it departed, and the government at Washington will continue to live.

This Gresham outburst is quieting down already. So is the storm of criticism that was raised by the selection of Hoke Smith for secretary of the interior. In both cases the critics are discovering, in the first place, that it doesn't make much difference what they say—Mr. Cleveland goes right along as if nothing had happened. And they are discovering, in the second place, that both Gresham and Smith are good, strong men. It has been one of the peculiarities of the unpleasant talk about Judge Gresham's selection for secretary of state that even the men who have most savagely denounced it on political grounds have warmly commended Mr. Gresham as a man and public servant. There is no lack of confidence anywhere in his ability and high character.

Judge Gresham certainly is a remarkable man. He is like a woman in some ways. He fascinates men on first acquaintance. He does it, too, without trying to do so, without a thought in the world of being anything but what he is and of giving close attention to the business in hand. But he has a voice which it is a delight to hear, eyes which many a woman might envy, and a deliberate, cautious way of speaking without being slow at all that is very alluring. When he talks to a man he likes, he is fond of sitting very near him and of looking him straight in the eye. Though as simple as any old farmer, Judge Gresham has an instinctive courtesy, and a never failing courtesy, which attracts men to him at the very outset. I have heard scores of men say, after a first meeting with Judge Gresham, that he had completely won their hearts, and the best of it is that when a man is once caught within the subtle mesh which this fine American throws about all who come in contact with him the spell is rarely broken, for he is a man who wears and who sticks to his friends.

Mr. Cleveland must have been impressed in the same manner when he first met Judge Gresham. That was about a month ago. It was in Mr. Cleveland's New York house. I have it from one of Mr. Cleveland's most confidential advisers that within half an hour after Gresham had gone away Mr. Cleveland said, "There is a man I'd like to have in my cabinet." And now I'm going to tell you another thing that Mr. Cleveland said that day. It was to Judge Gresham. The president elect had asked his caller's advice about asking into the cabinet a certain man who had not been long in the Democratic party. "He's a good man," said Judge Gresham, "but I don't see that you can take into your official family a man who has so recently joined your party." Though not intended, this remark cut close to the very thing that Cleveland at that very moment had in mind, for he had asked Gresham to come to see him so he might judge what sort of cabinet timber he was. Gresham, not knowing this, made the remark quoted above in all innocence. Mr. Cleveland looked down at the floor for fully a minute—for so long a time that the situation became somewhat embarrassing to his caller—and then he looked up and replied:

"I'm not so darned certain about that."

And that was the first intimation, and the only one for two weeks, that Judge Gresham had that Mr. Cleveland might tender him a seat in the cabinet.

Gresham's opinion of Cleveland as a man was expressed to me some months ago. If there is anything in the world the judge admires, it is courage, and he has his own quaint way of expressing his thoughts. Of Mr. Cleveland he said, "What I like about Grover is that he is not afraid to toe the dead line." This is a remark which the friends of the new secretary of state often hear from his lips—this man is not afraid to toe the dead line, or some other man is afraid to toe it. Woe to the individual who falls within the latter classification! He need expect no confidence, no mercy at the hands of this coward hater. I suppose this supreme love of courage comes from his father, who was one of the most fearless men in southern Indiana, and who lost his life trying as sheriff of the county to arrest a gang of outlaws who had committed many crimes in those early and somewhat turbulent days and defied the authorities. Not knowing what fear was, the elder Gresham walked into their den and endeavored to place them under arrest, and they shot him dead.

Judge Gresham is not as poor a man as some writers have said he was. He is far from being rich, but he is worth probably $50,000. This is counted a moderate fortune in the section of country whence he comes—the southern part of Indiana—but of course it is a mere bagatelle in Chicago or Washington. He made most of this money in the last few years by two lucky investments. One was the purchase of several hundred acres of land in the rich corn belt in the western part of Indiana. He got it at a bargain, improved it a little and then sold it for about three times what it cost him. Not long ago a friend induced him to buy a section of wild land—640 acres—out in Nebraska. He paid, I think, $3 or $2.50 an acre for it. Not many months ago he sold the whole tract for $20 an acre, which was a lucky strike. The new secretary of state lives within his income and has always done so.

He has a wife, also a native of southern Indiana, who is "a born manager." She is a woman who not only knows how to manage a house to make it sweet and homelike, sufficiently stylish and yet inexpensive, but who has plenty of social tact and womanly grace. In Washington society a few years ago, while her husband was a member of the Arthur cabinet, she proved herself one of the most charming and popular women of the official circle. The Greshams have two children—a young man unmarried and in the railroad business in Indiana, and a daughter married and the mother of two fine children. One is a cherub of a boy who bears the proud name Walter Gresham Andrews."

I was thinking a day or two ago of one of the striking tragedies of our everyday American life. This Gresham family, through the vicissitudes of politics, has again come to the front as one of the most distinguished families in the country. This is due partly to the ability and character of the husband, partly to the fact of the wife, who has always proved herself able to grow as fast as her husband. The tragedy I speak of was in a case where the wife did not grow with the husband. You will remember reading last week of the death of Chief Justice Scholfield of the Illinois supreme court. He was a great man. Our bar and bench have produced few greater men.

When Chief Justice Waite died and Mr. Cleveland had to find a man to fill the vacancy on the bench of the supreme court of the United States, his attention was called to Justice Scholfield. He made inquiries as to this man, found him worthy of that high post and through a friend sent word to Scholfield that if he would take the chief justiceship he would receive the appointment. Judge Scholfield declined it, greatly to the amazement of his friends and of Mr. Cleveland as well. There were many surmises as to the cause of this declination.

Congressman Owen Scott of Illinois a few days ago told me the true story of the declination. Justice Scholfield had been his intimate friend for many years, and meeting the judge on the cars one day he asked him about the reports of his having refused the chief justiceship.

"It is true," replied Scholfield, "that Mr. Cleveland did send word to me that if I would accept the chief justiceship he would appoint me."

"And why did you refuse it?" asked Mr. Scott. "Is it not an office that attracted you?"

"Yes," said the judge, "I consider it the greatest office in the world. I would rather have it than the presidency itself. It is a post so far above me that I never dared even to dream of it, much less to aspire to it. But I have always looked upon it as the summit of earthly greatness."

"Then why did you decline?" persisted Mr. Scott.

"I will tell you," Judge Scholfield continued. "It was a question of whether I should serve my ambition and the country or my family. My wife was a country girl. She has grown up amid country surroundings. She never had any taste for society. She has lived always in her own home. It would be impossible for her to go to Washington to live. I cannot leave her. I admit that I was sorely tempted, but I thank God that I was strong enough to put ambition behind me and stick to my wife and the mother of my children."

WALTER WELLMAN.

A VICE OR A DISEASE?

JUDGE S. R. DAVIS ON THE LEGAL TREATMENT OF INEBRIETY.

Fine and Imprisonment Usually Have No Effect on the Habitual Drunkard—Humanity and Practical Statesmanship May Mitigate the Evils of His Condition.

[Special Correspondence.]

CRESTON, Ia., Feb. 23.—I venture the assertion that every police magistrate in the country who has a spark of humanity in his breast is firmly convinced that our present legal system of treating drunkenness is not only entirely ineffectual as a corrective, but grossly unjust and uncharitable.

From an experience on the police court bench of nearly seven years I have witnessed some remarkable phenomena in the conduct of men who have been arrested as criminals and arraigned for intoxication. This observation and experience has led me to quite radically change the views I formerly held on the subject of drunkenness and its proper treatment.

I once entertained the opinion that drunkness was a voluntary and vicious habit, and so repulsive in the individual that very severe punishments and restrictive penalties should be meted out in strong doses to the offender. It seemed to me that the man who, from a mere wanton desire to indulge his gross appetites, deliberately became drunken and an offensive object to his fellows was not only undeserving of the much mistaken sympathy which his neighbors bestowed upon him, but rather deserved the infliction of punishment severe enough to forever deter him from a repetition of the offense.

I am not familiar with the statutes of all the states and the police ordinances of the different cities regarding drunkenness, but I presume they are much like the Iowa statutes and the ordinances of the Iowa towns. The Iowa statute prescribes a minimum fine of $10 or a maximum term of imprisonment of 30 days, at the discretion of the court. If the court administers the fine, and the offender is unable to pay and is committed in default of payment, he is imprisoned three days, the statute computing the value of one day at $3.33.

There is one singular feature of the Iowa statute. It provides that if the accused will turn informer and prosecute the person who sold him the liquor illegally he can in that manner escape the penalty for his offense. Although I have offered hundreds of men arraigned for intoxication this opportunity to avoid the penalty, in but three instances have the accused filed the complaints, and afterward they refused to continue the further prosecution, preferring to take the punishment. I have noticed another trait common to all men arraigned for intoxication. They seldom reproach the liquor seller for his instrumentality in producing their unfortunate condition. The average man who comes into the police court shoulders the entire responsibility upon himself.

There are three classes of men arraigned in the police court for intoxication—the periodical spree men, the habitual drunkards and the occasional drinkers. The latter almost by accident gets into the lockup while indulging in a convivial bout with associates. This fellow very seldom appears twice in the police court. Indeed he is generally some well to do young man, whose humiliation is so complete that he does not appear in person, but hands over the amount of his fine to the good natured policeman, who enters for him a plea of guilty under an assumed name.

The man who goes on a periodical spree is one of the greatest sufferers. After a long debauch, in which he becomes unruly and ungovernable, the police, after exhausting every means to get him home, are compelled to take him to the station. When arraigned in court the next morning, he is physically and mentally sick, and protests that he will reform if the court will extend clemency. In many of these cases the police judge is sorely perplexed to know what to do, especially on the first arraignment of the offender, when he is unacquainted with his character and habits. The lowest fine is generally given in this case, and the prisoner admonished that a repetition of the offense will result in an increased and much more severe penalty.

It isn't a great while before this man again appears in court, and often his friends quietly request the court to restrain him by imprisonment for a week or two in the hope that he will have ample time to sober up and become repentant. I can recall several cases where prisoners themselves have asked to be sent to jail to protect themselves from the indulgence of their terrible appetites for liquor, but such cases are rare. Very few men will voluntarily go to jail, and there are few men, no matter how degraded, that do not feel the disgrace of a jail sentence.

The habitual drunkard has a somewhat different experience in the police court. He is repeatedly arrested, repeatedly fined and repeatedly imprisoned.

There is not a more pitiful or more repulsive sight than a morning in the police court, with its grist of "plain drunks," to be facetiously commented upon by the evening newspapers. Poor fellows, with bloodshot eyes and aching heads and throbbing temples, with parched throats and burning stomachs! I have seen them drink gallons of water to quench the awful thirst, these brothers of mine, sick nigh unto death!

Some of these offenders are entitled to little sympathy and deserve severe penalties. They are those who are chronic brawlers and disturbers of the public peace, fellows who are a source of trouble to the police even when sober, but who become positively devilish under the stimulus of alcohol. In these cases the law is not severe enough and is impotent to restrain them in their warfare upon society.

But a large majority of the unfortunates who are arraigned in police courts for drunkenness are victims of disease rather than criminals, yet the courts are compelled to punish these sick men in the same way as law is meted out to common thieves, and the sheriff often has in custody honest but sick men, with whom he can deal no better than with the worst criminals. What would be thought of a law which would require a police magistrate to fine a man for the offense of smallpox? And yet it seems as cruel in some instances to punish a victim of alcoholic disease, no matter if the victim of alcohol did voluntarily expose himself to the disease in the first instance.

It seems singular that while progress has been made in the treatment of criminals on various lines of criminal reform, and in the treatment of insanity and other forms of disease, society has wholly failed in dealing with inebriety from a legal standpoint. It is gratifying to observe that much progress has been made in reclaiming the victims of inebriety back to lives of soberness through the work of temperance societies and great hearted temperance evangelists, and by the marvelous methods of scientific medical treatment, but there is still a great reform which the state owes to its unfortunate citizens who are the victims of alcoholic disease.

Every statute and police ordinance should give magistrates a wide discretion in the treatment of inebriates who are arraigned in the police court. They should be allowed to distinguish the unfortunate but honorable offenders from the very vicious and incorrigible. Comfortable police stations should take the place of the pestilential bastiles which cities usually provide for the detention of prisoners. But the most pressing need is for detention hospitals, where the victims of dipsomania could be mercifully restrained and treated scientifically for the cure of the disease. Such institutions are of more pressing need than even state prisons or insane hospitals, because there is more suffering in the homes of humanity through inebriety than is caused by crime and insanity.

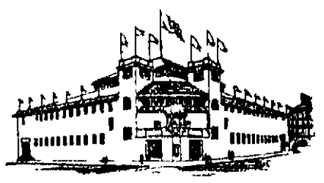
Prohibition of the liquor traffic, in my opinion, except in occasional places, has wholly failed to cure the alcoholic disease. Temperance agitation has only mitigated its evil effects. The awful disease of drunkenness, which has cursed the world since the days of Noah, seems destined to abide among men in greater or less degree through generations yet to come. There seems no way to tear up the evil plant by the roots. Humanity and practical statesmanship must work together to try and mitigate its evils, as they must work together to fight all forms of disease which prey upon the race.

S. R. DAVIS.

Cleveland's Sængerfest.

[Special Correspondence.]

CLEVELAND, Feb. 23.—The sængerfest of the North American Sængerbund, which meets here July 11 to 14, will be one of the great musical events of the year. Nothing will equal it among the Germans of the country. At least 120 societies will be represented, and the



SÆNGERFEST HALL.

great choruses will number 3,600, being far the largest ever heard in this country. The soloists will include the finest talent in this country and Europe.

On the northeast corner of the public square, in the very center of the business section of this beautiful city, a fine temporary auditorium will be erected for the great festival of song. The floor space will cover an acre, and the structure will be as beautiful as its temporary character will permit. It will be 193 feet square, with projecting balconies at the corners. The walls will be of staff, a composition of cement and other materials, of which the temporary World's fair buildings at Chicago are constructed, and will be tinted to resemble brown stone. The summit of the lantern in the center will be 95 feet above the ground.

The seating capacity will exceed 8,000, besides a stage capable of accommodating the great choruses. The ground has a natural slope, which will give the seats the proper rise without the use of artificial means and greatly simplifies the problem of building. The aisles will be very roomy. Three large entrances will be provided and spacious exits, so that the large crowd can be handled with the greatest comfort possible during the summer months.

PROFESSOR EMIL RING.

The unique and remarkable feature will be the arrangement for the orchestra, which will number 168 pieces. Instead of the usual place in front of the stage a well or pit under the stage is arranged, with a great sounding board to the rear of it, and there the orchestra will be hidden. This is the manner followed at Bayreuth, the home of the Wagnerian opera, and the music from such a source is said to be exceptionally soft and sweet, and the effect beautiful and charming.

Professor Emil Ring, who is to conduct the sængerfest was born at Teschen on the Elbe, in 1863, and came to America in 1887. For the past four years he has been conductor of the Philharmonic orchestra of this city.

SAMUEL G. McCLURG.

BRIGHT STAGE LIGHTS.

Two Actresses Whose Work Is Always Excellent

COMEDIENNE AND OPERA SINGER.

Henrietta Crosman, Leading Lady of the "Gloriana" Company, and Kate Davis, Late Contralto With "Miss Helyett." What They Have Done.

Henrietta Crosman has been so long identified with "Gloriana" that many persons are of the opinion that she has never done anything on the stage except farcical and light comedy work. This is, however, a very great mistake.

Miss Crosman got her first glimpse of daylight in Wheeling, about a quarter of a century ago, and she looks even younger than she is. Her debut was not attended with "pomp and brilliant ceremony," for she first appeared on the stage when a charming miss of 16, in Bartley Campbell's "White Slave," at the old Windsor theater on the Bowery, New York. She adopted the theatrical profession because she had always had a strong bent in that direction and pecuniary necessities compelled her to test her abilities.

HENRIETTA CROSMAN

Miss Crosman's next engagement was with Daniel Frohman, by whom she was engaged for the part of Gladys Wyncot in "The Rajah." When she left this company, it was to assume the title role in "Young Mrs. Winthrop." Then for a brief period she was Edmund Collier's leading woman. Miss Crosman subsequently did leads with Robert Downing and Fred Warde. By this time she had earned such a reputation as a capable and thoroughly conscientious actress that she was engaged by Augustin Daly to play seconds to Ada Rehan. She left Daly and took a similar position at the New York Lyceum theater. Daniel Frohman, while Miss Crosman was under contract to him, loaned her to Charles Frohman for the production of "Mr. Wilkinson's Widows," and later for "The Junior Partner." Since then she has drifted into the regular employ of this "Napoleon of theatrical managers," by whom she has been engaged for an elaborate new production which will be made in New York next season.

Three years after Miss Crosman went on the stage she married Sedley Brown, a dramatic author, actor and stage manager of considerable reputation. She has one child, a handsome, well grown little fellow of 5, who is naturally his mother's idol. Miss Crosman has very decided views with regard to the threatened crinoline epidemic. She declares with emphasis that she will never wear a hoopskirt, even if all the man milliners in the world combine in favor of the monstrosity.

Miss Crosman was raised on the frontier and has the vivacity and charming disingenuousness of manner to be expected under the circumstances. She is really a beautiful woman. Her face beams with intelligence and good humor, and she has the figure of a Juno. As a conversationalist she is easy, direct and intensely entertaining.

Kate Davis is a genuine artist. It requires a strong mind to induce a pleasant faced woman to voluntarily "make up" to look like a hideous termagant, and yet this is what Kate Davis did during the long time that she played the Spanish widow in that snappy little musical comedy, "Miss Helyett." Miss Davis was born in Boston.

Miss Davis was the reader of Miss Ober's lecture bureau in Boston about 10 years ago, having succeeded Georgia Cayvan. She became a member of the Boston Ideals, singing small parts, with a view of testing her ability. The test was eminently satisfactory, and Miss Davis determined to adopt the stage as a profession. Since that time she has been a close student of everything pertaining to music and the drama. She became Daniel Maguinnis' leading lady and left him to play "Fantasma" with the Hanlon brothers. She remained with them three years and accepted an offer to play the Irish servant girl in "A Tin Soldier." This established her reputation as one of the best character actresses in America. Since then she has been a member of the "My Aunt Bridget," Howard Athenæum, "Bridget's Baby" and "Miss Helyett" companies. Miss Davis has the remarkable record of never having scored a failure.

KATE DAVIS

Her phenomenal success has been due doubtless to the fact that she was particularly well equipped in advance for her life work. She was educated at the Ipswich (Mass.) seminary and then attended the Boston university, from which she graduated with high honors. She is a firm believer in Delsarte, and while at Ipswich was the leader of the gymnastic class. At the Boston university she was regarded as the most promising pupil in the school of oratory. She also enjoyed special training by the instructor of elocution. Miss Davis' fad is, as it has always been, study. She is a bright woman of sturdy ideas and has decided opinions on all subjects connected with her art.

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Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permitsits use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys.—It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

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Ely's Cream Balm gives satisfaction to every one using it for catarrhal trouble.—G. K. Mellor, Druggist, Worcester, Mass.

I believe Ely's Cream Balm is the best article for catarrh ever offered the public.—Bush & Co., Druggist, Worcester, Mass.

An article of real merit.—C. P. Alden, Druggist, Springfield, Mass.

Those who use it speak highly of it.—Geo. A. Hill, Druggist Springfield, Mass.

Cream Balm has given satisfactory results. W. P. Draper, Druggist, Springfield, Mass.

The senior proprietor of this paper has been subject to frequent colds for some years, which were sure to lay him up if not doctored at once. He finds that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is reliable. It opens the secretions, relieves the lungs and restores the system to a healthy condition. If freely used as soon as the cold has been contracted and before it has become settled in the system, it greatly lessens the attack and often cures in a single day what would otherwise have been a severe cold.—Northwestern Hotel Reporter, Des Moines, Ia. 50 cent bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Heister, druggists.

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The truth of this statement may be doubted by many, but when Dr. Franklin Miles, the eminent Indiana specialist, claims that Heart Disease is curable and proves it by thousands of testimonials of wonderful cures by his New Heart Cure; it attracts the attention of the millions suffering with short breath, Palpitation, Irregular Pulse, wind in stomach, paine in side or shoulder, smothering spells, Fainting, Dropsy, etc. A. F. Davis, Silver Creek, Neb., by using four bottles of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, was completely cured after twelve years suffering from Heart Disease. The wonderful remedy is sold by Z. T. Baltzly. Books free.

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SMALL FRUITS.

Extracts From an Address to the Students of the School of Agriculture of the Ohio State University, by L. B. Pierce, of Tallmage, O.—Monopolizing the Small Fruit Business—Commercial Growers, Amateurs and Visionaries.

PART I.

One does not have to go very far back into antiquity to cover the history of small fruit culture in this country. In F. R. Elliot's fruit book, published in 1859, there are catalogued five varieties of blackberries, only one of which is considered of any account at the present time. This is the New Rochelle or Lawton. Of strawberries, Mr. Elliot catalogues sixteen varieties as being well enough known to be desirable to plant, and about twenty of new and untried varieties. In the former list are Wilson's Albany and Burr's pine, both grown at the present time. Of twenty-eight varieties of raspberries recommended for cultivation, nearly all were foreign, and only three are ever heard of at the present time, and these are rarely cultivated.

The introduction of the Wilson's Albany strawberry and the Lawton blackberry about 1848, and Doolittle black cap raspberry a few years later, mark the period when these three fruits, (that is, strawberries, raspberries and blackberries) first began to attract general attention, and commence that march of improvement, which, in the last few years, has culminated in a grand triumphal procession.

In those days when not more than half the farms in Ohio had orchards of grafted fruit, there was only here and there one who even attempted to grow berries, and it was somewhat difficult to get them even of originators, as there was no cheap mail rates for plants, and but meager express facilities, and those who obtained them often went many miles and procured them of some friend who in turn had got them of his friend or acquaintance. My father was one of the few farmers who at that time noticed wild berries or fruits, or attempted to get improved varies

As long ago as I can remember, or about 1845, he had a little strawberry bed in one corner of the garden, filled with wild plants transplanted from the fields. We watched it and tended it for two seasons, but it refused to bear fruit. I presume the plants were purely pistillate, but we didn't know anything about the sexuality of strawberry blossoms at that time. After that he got some Hovey's seedling from somewhere, but these like the wild ones refused to bear, until an amateur from another town told him the difficulty, and he planted some Early Scarlet alongside.

At the same time he got some plants of Burr's seedling, an excellent sort with perfect blossoms, and after that it was all plain sailing, and we grew all the strawberries we could use.

In June, 1858, my mother gave a strawberry party to my mates, I being eighteen that spring, and it created a sensation, there not being more than one or two that had ever had all the strawberries they could eat.

Immediately after bearing I mowed off the tops, and the seasons being cool and moist the new growth was rapid, and they blossomed and grew a second crop in September, and about the first of October I exhibited a plate at the county fair at Akron. Nine years after this I made up my mind to go into the fruit and nursery business, and early in the spring of '67 went to a strawberry grower in an adjoining town to engage some plants. To my surprise and disgust I found he would not let me have any, although I was fully prepared to pay him cash in advance and the highest market price. He seemed to think that I would spoil his market. An attempt to get some Concord grape cuttings from a grape grower in my own town resulted in the same way and I was obliged to send away for both plants and cuttings. Both men thought they could keep a monopoly of the business by refusing to sell. It is very different at the present time when all fruit growers consider it clear gain to sell plants and cuttings.

Perhaps, however, my neighbors were not to blame as they had very hard work to sell what fruit they raised, the berry growers having to visit all the villages and cities within a radius of twenty miles.

Shortly after this the advantages of fruit as a luxury or necessity became apparent to the masses and the industry made a rapid growth until quite a per cent. of the population have something to do with fruit.

Plant and tree growers, jobbers and commission men, retailers, carriers and package manufacturers—just think for a moment what an army of men, women and children are interested in the production of fruit and getting it to the consumer.

It will pay you to study the history of fruit growing in this country. You will find that it has quite an important bearing upon the intellectual advancement of the nation. Nurserymen and fruit growers are without doubt the pioneers of intensive agriculture. They met in council, they formed associations, they had a literature, when the whole agricultural was sneering at book learning, and knew but little and thought still less about its work, save to do as the fathers had done.

Through tillage, high manuring, clean culture, these all originated with the nurseryman. They were essential to his success, and he only existed to supply the wants of the fruit grower. The nurseyman held, and still holds the closest possible intimacy with the trees and plants he grows, and is constant in studying their wants and ministering thereto.

Improvements in implements of tillage were first made in the interests of the nurserymen and gardeners; the close, careful study of manures with reference to their cost and relative value was first made for horticultural needs; and more recently, note how the sciences are studied for their bearing on horticulture. Botany, chemistry, entomology and zoology—what a mass of literature has appeared on their connection with the business and needs of the fruit grower.

The small fruits are a kind of connecting link between the orchard fruits and vegetables. Some of them like the tree fruits will permit of a catch crop, being planted with them at first, but all finally use the whole of the soil and require the clean and careful culture of the vegetable garden. Three classes of people grow small fruits: commercial growers, amateurs, and visionaries or experimenters.

Commercial growers who grow berries for a livlihood go slow on new varieties and only experiment in a small way. When a sort proves profitable the commercial grower is slow to give it up for a new or untried sort. The commercial grower studies economies in cultivation, in packages and marketing, and as a rule considers productiveness more important than quality. Everything is reduced to the lowest terms and embraced in the formula, "Will it pay?"

Amateurs are defined in the dictionary as people who do or possess a thing for the love of it, and not for any profit or gain. Amateur horticulturists have been defined by a nurseryman as people who buy everything new at a big price and neglect it afterward. Most farmers and many suburban residents are amateur horticuiturists according to this definition, for it is notorious that the less a person knows about a business or thing the more prone they are to buy at a big figure and eventually lose from ignorance of how to care for what they have bought.

The third class, the visionaries and experimenters, are an uneasy class, never satisfied, and constantly chasing after something new, and often discarding the old before they have given it half a trial. Generally the people of this class are birds of prey, living off the amateurs. They are popularly supposed to be the originators of new varieties, but the history of fruit culture shows that a majority of our most popular and profitable fruits are accidental seedlings, discovered by hard headed commercial growers who have little taste and still less time to devote to the artificial production of pedigree varieties by cross fertilizings. You need not take my word for this, but can go to the records.

You will, I think, find that all the most valuable blackberries are chance seedlings, and that many of the leading strawberries, grapes, currants and gooseberries are foundlings of uncertain parentage. It is a fascinating occupation, that of seedling fruits, and the small fruits show fruit so quickly that they offer special inducements to the experimenter, and many, like the devotee of cards or the patron of the lottery, become confirmed gamblers in a game that, according to Seth Boyden, a New Jersey merchant who grew millions of seedling strawberries, gives one prize to thirteen thousand blanks.

SMALL FRUIT CULTURE.

Extracts From an Address to the Students of the School of Agriculture of the Ohio State University By L. B. Pierce, of Tallmadge, O.—Three Thousand Dollars From an Acre of Strawberries—Suggestions to Students—The Berry Grower a Missionary.

PART II.

After speaking of the production of seedling varieties of fruits and dwelling upon the uncertainties of the undertaking, Mr. Pierce said:

Let me suggest an experiment, not in the line of growing seedlings but in the line of intensive berry growing. This experiment will not only show the possibilities of an acre in strawberries, but the methods of the best cultivators. We will suppose that we can grow four strong healthy plants to the square foot, and that one-fourth the ground is necessary for paths. This will give us 130,500 plants to the acre. We will allow each plant to mature but two berries by removing all others when first formed. By this way we can hope to produce berries that will take only 20 to make a quart. This would give us 13,050 quarts or 408 bushels.

A market should be obtained for such berries at the rate of 25 cents per quart, which would give the snug sum of $3,264 per acre.

In making this experiment which has the possibilities of over twenty dollars per square rod I would not at first try an acre but undertake only one-thirty second part or five rods. This would take over four thousand plants, and as much labor as is required for growing an acre of corn. I would have this five rods of ground in the form of a ribbon, four feet wide and three hundred and forty-one feet long. To make sure of having plants when I wanted them and of a thrifty character and close at hand I would grow them myself. I would procure for this purpose early in the spring 100 each of Sharpless, Bubach, Jessie, Parker Earle, Haverland and Gandy, these all producing large berries when well grown. I would have several varieties, as all varieties are not equally affected by the season. I would plant them in rows three feet apart, and two feet distant in the rows, on rich, well drained, but naturally moist soil, and not rolling enough to wash. An abundance of strong manure should be plowed in, and the soil thoroughly pulverized and compacted.

My method is to get out stable manure in early winter; manure that is just made; that has both solid and liquid elements, and that has never been exposed to the weather. Soil manured in this way seems to have double the fertility of that manured just before plowing, with manure that is made in a stable with a leaky floor, and then thrown out under the eaves to leach in the spring rains. In all kinds of gardening it pays to have manure spread evenly and have it in as small particles as possible. This is especially necessary where a crop is planted that needs all that the soil can do for it, as in the case of closely planted strawberries.

Having planted the varieties as mentioned in early spring, they will, by June 20, be making runners, which should be allowed to root in small flower-pots, and as soon as the pot is full of roots the plant should be transplanted to a plat equally as rich and mellow as the one prepared in the spring. If potting is begun early and the pots emptied as fast as filled with roots, it will need only about eight hundred pots to grow four thousand plants.

These of the two and one-half inch size will cost half a cent apiece. This preliminary patch will not be a loss aside from producing the plants, as it should produce a full crop of fruit the following spring, spring setting of plants being the almost universal custom with commercial growers. In planting the narrow bed I would plant the row nine inches from one edge, placing the plants six inches apart. Six rows would fill the bed, leaving nine inches on the other edge. The bed should be kept clean of weeds until cold weather, when fence boards should be set at each edge and the plants covered with four or five inches of straw. In the spring the boards should be turned down for a walk and about half the straw removed. The after work would consist in removing the weeds that came up through the straw, and removing all but two promising berries from each plant soon after they set. Aside from this removal of surplus berries and the very close planting, the method I have mapped out is the proper one as practiced by the best growers, where summer planting is practiced. Market gardeners around large cities in this way make strawberries a crop to follow early cabbages, and the following July after the berries are marketed, the plants are turned under and late cabbage or celery planted.

In the experiment outlined the fence boards at the edge are retaining the mulch and afterward for a walk to prevent trampling the ground in attending to the plantation before the fruiting. Two of the six varieties mentioned are perfect bloomers, and these, the Parker Earle and Jessie, should occupy the second and fifth row.

Raspberry and blackberry culture is much like that of strawberries in fitting the ground, in giving thorough culture, and in the uncertainties of getting a crop, and finding a profitable market. Raspberries seem to require a rich soil, and as a rule average soils will require manuring quite heavily as the crop is expected to occupy the ground for six or eight years. The roots of raspberries seem to find their food near the stem and a deep soil is essential to the best results. My own experience is that raspberries impoverish the soil while strawberries and blackberries improve it. There is nothing returned to the soil in the case of blackberries more than with raspberries, yet in one case the soil evidently gets better while in the other it gets poorer. This is one of the unsolved problems of the business.

Good corn land needs no manuring for blackberries.

Raspberries and blackberries are planted from twenty to forty inches apart, in rows six or seven feet distant from each other. A pinching of the tips of the young growth in June to produce a bushy habit and shortening in the laterals in the spring to remove the immature and winter-killed wood is generally practiced. The life of a cane is only about sixteen months, and growers differ in their practice, some cutting out the old wood at once after bearing, and others not doing it until the following spring. I have more time in March than in July, so I have generally practiced the latter mode, but there are good reasons on the score of tidiness and destruction of some kinds of noxious insects for doing it in summer.

The growing of small fruits is but half the battle. Many who grow nice berries fail utterly in marketing them, and this is notably the case where farmers turn fruit growers. Their leisurely methods of marketing do not work with articles as perishable as fruit. The loading up in the midst of a thunder storm, or starting to market in the middle of the night, is a new revelation of the possibilities of fruit growing, and they soon weary of a business so exacting in its demands. In the berry business there is a constant nervous strain from the opening of spring until the picking of the last blackberry in September. Frost, rain, drought, foreman, pickers, are all causes of anxious days and sleepless night, and it takes many years of berry growing before one can send or take a load of berries to market and not feel anxious until they are sold and some one else has the perishable stuff.

But with all its hardships and uncertainties, its worry and turmoil, the small fruit business has its compensations. With their pleasing odors and general attractiveness the handling of berries is pleasanter than that of the more bulky grains and vegetables, and one is assured of an abundance of the most delicious dessert three times a day for three months of the year, when the system craves such food.

Small fruits are the jewels of earth's productions. The selling of a perishable article like berries not only inculcates habits of promptness and push, but makes one study markets and men. Where competition is active and prices close, one must imitate manufacturers and study nice economics in production, in packages and in transportion.

One is necessarily an employer of a large amount of help, and a berry grower on a few acres will often pay out more for labor than an adjoining farmer on a large farm will take in from his entire sales.

One of the pleasantest incidents of my berry growing is the paying off of my pickers, who are generally children from ten to sixteen years of age, and see their eyes glisten as they receive a ten dollar bill or a five dollar gold piece, which they have earned with their own hands.

Some entire families of children have earned their clothes year after year in my berry patch, and had Sabbath-school and other privileges thereby, which they could not have had without the better clothes which their industry and my berry patch had provided.

From several points of view the berry grower is a kind of missionary. He provides a new kind of labor adapted to women and children; he furnishes the most delightful and luxurious of food, and his methods and intelligence leavens the community around him.

Finally the small fruit business generally pays when engaged in for a series of years. Soil location and markets have an important bearing upon its profitableness, however, and like everything else success will depend as much upon a careful, considerate beginning, as upon an industrious, intelligent following.

POINTS FOR WOMEN.

Bookcases.

If you want bookcase curtains there are plenty of new materials to select from, but it always seems rather a pity to have them at all. Perhaps they are necessary on open shelves, but if you have a bookcase with glass doors do let the books be seen through them. Nothing furnishes a room like books. The backs of your favorite books are like friends' faces. Even shut up and standing on a shelf when you haven't time to read them they are company. Besides, curtains give a whimsical suggestion that they are intended to hide not the books, but the lack of them.

Yellow.

"I should like to know," said some one complainingly the other day, "if yellow is ever going out of fashion. I am getting tired to death of seeing it. No: because it isn't becoming to me has nothing to do with it. Red isn't becoming either, and I adore dark red. But yellow is such a gaudy, flaunting color. It seems to me essentially vulgar to use so much of it. It should only be used in little bits. Then it is very effective. Why, I can remember when nobody could have worn yellow."

"That was a good many years ago," said her companion, laughing, "and I won't 'give myself away' to that extent. Don't you know"——

"Oh yes, I know all about sunflowers and æstheticism and Oscar Wilde. Don't tell me again."

"I didn't mean to. I was going to tell an anecdote of some English artist who invited his friends to come and see a room he had just furnished. Everything was yellow or shading to yellow or golden, and some of them said it was hideous—as you would have done. Now there was nothing on the mantelpiece, but presently the artist came in bringing a pair of vases of a peculiar shade of yellow and set them there. That shade was the missing note that had been needed to bring the whole room into harmony, and then everybody said it was lovely."

"Well, I don't mean to hunt for that missing shade any longer, and my new curtains shall be of some other color."

A Tale of Bricks.

Five clean, new, perfectly plain bricks lay on the floor, and the girl who had brought them in surveyed them with approval.

"I suppose," said the scoffer, "you are going to wind them with ribbons and put them on the parlor table."

"Not exactly, but come around a week from today and see those bricks, and you'll wish you had them. They are all to be useful, and some of them ornamental."

Seven days later the scoffer was introduced to a group of articles which she failed to recognize.

"Brick No. 1," said the showwoman proudly, "is a paperweight. I never had a more satisfactory one." The largest surfaces of the brick were painted dark blue, one of them forming a background for a spray of delicate white flowers. The sides were left the original color, and the whole was covered with a coat of transparent varnish, through which the blue showed like enamel and which would keep it clean. "It stays put," explained the decorator, "and that is what one wants in a paperweight."

Brick No. 2 was not very pretentious. It was covered neatly with carpet, with a loop of braid at one corner for a handle. "I have that behind the door to keep it from striking against the wall. Like it better than a knob out from the wall. "It's useful, too, to keep the door open or half open, or as I want it. You know everybody leaves the door open in winter, and they just as surely shut it in summer."

No. 3 looked like a glorified copy of No. 2. It was covered with velvet and adorned with a big bow of ribbon (at which the scoffer smiled) and had loops of ribbon for handles. "This is a ribbon weight. You know the best way to keep ribbons nice, the children's hair ribbons for instance, is to fold them up and put them under a weight. One generally puts them under the pincushion, but that's a makeshift. This makes a capital press for ribbons and for gauze veils as well."

Brick No. 4 formed the foundation for a pin and needle cushion for the sewing table, too heavy to be mislaid or taken elsewhere.

And brick No. 5? Well, she confessed that that had been left in its unadorned simplicity. It was intended to be heated and wrapped in flannel and to serve as a bed fellow for cold feet.

A New Fabric.

There is a fabric which will certainly be very popular for ordinary summer gowns, and that is the Japanese cloth in plain colors. It is a yard wide and costs fifteen cents, and it has an appearance of great refinement about it.

Points.

It is an oft repeated libel against a woman that she can't sharpen a pencil properly. Now this is all nonsense. One reason a man does it better is because he generally has a better knife. A boy regards a knife as a necessity, and he is generally furnished with a fresh one every Christmas. He has a dozen uses for his knife, and when he grows up the habit is fixed, and he keeps himself provided with a good one. But a woman's knife is half the time a toy affair, and when its first edge is worn off it's about fit to cut cheese. That's one reason. Then a man has a lofty disregard of the carpet. He cuts freely and lets the chips fly about the room and take care of themselves. Ditto with the powdered lead that he scrapes off. Sometimes he makes a platform of his thumb, which of course is the best way if it didn't get so dirty. But a woman has a housewifely instinct that leads her to lay down a paper and cramp her operations, and in spite of these disadvantages a woman can make truly beautiful points which are an inspiration when she comes to write. M. HELEN FRAZEE LOVETT.

WYCKOFF'S CHECKERED CAREER.

He Was Bright but Shiftless and His Father Cast Him Adrift.

BUFFALO, Feb. 27.—The career of young Dr. Wyckoff, formerly of this city, who is under arrest at Kittaning, Pa., charged with complicity in the murder of Constable Staffer and the attempted robbery of the bank at Leechburg, Pa., has been a checkered one. He is the son of Dr. C. C. Wyckoff, of Delaware avenue, one of the most successful and best known physicians in this city. The son studied medicine and graduated from an old established medical college. With his father's reputation and large practice to help him he had every promise of becoming a successful practitioner. He was bright and was one of the most brilliant young physicians turned out of the college.

He was given a hospital course and his success in surgery was pronounced. Then he married a young woman of excellent family in this city and went to Batavia. For awhile he was very straight and worked up quite a lucrative practice. Then he fell into a fast life and wine and cards took up so much of his time that he lost his patients and was forced to return to Buffalo. His father supported him in the hope that he would settle down again. He made no attempt at reformation and nearly two years ago his father refused to support him any longer and told him he must shift for himself.

He hung around Buffalo for a while and then went to Pennsylvania. Since then he has not received a cent from his father except one remittance of $100 which he telegraphed for. His folks have heard from him several times and have understood that he was practicing medicine very successfully in Leechburg, where he had located on leaving here.

Gold in Ohio.

ASHLAND, Feb. 27.—Quite a flurry of excitement was caused here by the announcement that gold had been discovered on the Evel farm, north of Ashland. Mr. Charles Bond and Mrs. Mary Coffee, two California gold experts, have been here for several weeks examining the rock and sand formations near here. They claim the sands of the creek running through the Evel farm contain enough gold to pay working. It is not decided yet whether any work will be done or not. A wealthy oil speculator of Findlay has been interested in the examination, and he will likely push it. He says that oil can also be found in paying quantities on the same farm. Some of the specimens found have been sent east for further examination.

The Panama Trials.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The trial of the senators, deputies and others accused of bribery and corruption, is set for March 4. Should it not be concluded before the 15th of the month, further hearing will be in order to hear other pending cases. The supplementary court of assize will be held later. M. Andrieux has addressed a letter to the chamber of deputies, asking for the authority to prosecute M. Aren, the deputy from Corsica, on a charge of libel. His petition has been referred to the Panama commission of inquiry.

Well Diggers in Great Luck.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Feb. 27.—In sinking a well at the farm of Morris Biddler at Winfield station, a layer of blue clay and slate-like rock was struck at a depth of ten feet. On examination the rock was found to be full of a crystalized substance. Samples were submitted to an expert who pronounced it chrome iron ore and silver. The ore contains 60 per cent. of pure silver. The well diggers passed through a layer of this metal about ten feet thick.

Confederate Green Goods.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—William Chilton, John A. Chilton and Absolom Coleman, proprietors of the Cairo Supply company, arrived in St. Louis yesterday in charge of United States deputy marshals, who effected their arrest near Van Buren, Carter county, Saturday. They have been convicted of fraud for using the mails to advertise the sale of an article represented to be counterfeit money, and then sending purchasers Confederate money.

Axworthy's Shortage.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 27.—The bondsmen for Thomas Axworthy have, after four years of litigation and consultation, agreed upon the exact sums they owe the city, and have decided to pay this money into the treasury and stop the accumulation of court costs and attorneys' fees. The amount involved is about $300,000, embezzled by ex-City Treasurer Axworthy four years ago.

AN ORDINANCE

Providing for naming a certain street in the city Massillon.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the city of Massillon that a certain street now laid out and opened in the second ward in said city, and running north and South from West Main Street to West Tremont street between Grant street on the west, and Summit street on the east, be and the same shall hereafter be known as Bank street in said city not being laid out or designated on the original survey and plat of said city by any name.

SEC 2. This ordinance shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage and publication.

E. L. HERING,
President, City Council.
Attest
E. B BAYLISS, City Clerk.

An Ordinance

To accept David Snyder Heirs' sub-division of out lot number 82, and also known as lot number 21 of the amicable division of lands made by Wetmore, Fay, and Amos Binney, of Stark County, Ohio.

SECTION 1. Be it or ained by the City Council of Massillon, O., that the hereby presented plat of the sub-division of David Snyder Heirs and others, situated in the second ward of Massillon, is herewith accepted, and to be known as David Snyder Heirs sub division to the city of Massillon.

SEC. 2. All lots as numbered shall be known by the numbers marked thereon, and all transfer deeds or any other instrumental agreement relating thereon, be also made by their numbers

SEC. 3. This ordinance to take effect after passage and publication.

E. L. HERING,
President City Council.
Attest:
E. B BAYLISS, City Clerk.
Passed Feb. 20, 1893.

In Attachment.

Sarah F. Keller, Plaintiff,
vs
Edward Bell, Defendant.

Before Gustavus G. Paul, Justice of the peace for Perry township, Stark Co., Ohio. On the 30th day of December 1892, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of Thirteen dollars and 76cts.

Feb 24, 1893. SARAH F. KELLER.

Advertisement for Bids

OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF MASSILLON, O., Feb, 21, 1893.

Sealed proposals will be received by the city council of Massillon, O., at the office of the city clerk of the said city until 12 o'clock noon,

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1893,

For furnishing the necessary labor and material for paving with brick Railroad street from the east line of Erie street east to the east line of Mill street according to the plans and specifications on file in the office of the City Engineer in Massillon, O. The bids may be for either work or material or for both; if for both each must be separately stated with price.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check to the acceptance of the city council in the sum of $200, that if the bid is accepted a contract will be entered into and the performance of it properly secured.

All bidders will be required to use the printed forms for bids which will be furnished on application at the city engineer's office.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

E. B. BAYLISS,
City Clerk.

Advertisement for Bids.

OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF MASSILLON, O., Feb. 21, 1893.

Sealed proposals will be received by the city council of Massillon, O., at the office of the city clerk of the said city until 12 o'clock noon.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1893,

For furnishing the necessary labor and material for paving with brick North Prospect street from the north line of Main street to the south line of Cherry street, according to the plans and specifications on file in the office of the city engineer in Massillon, O. The bids may be for either work or material or for both. If for both each must be separately stated with price

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check to the acceptance of the city council in the sum of $300 that if the bid is accepted a contract will be entered into and the performance of it properly secured.

All bidders will be required to use the printed forms for bids which will be furnished on application at the city engineer's office.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

E. B. BAYLISS,
City Clerk.

Advertisement for Bids

OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF MASSILLON, O., Feb. 21, 1893.

Sealed proposals will be received by the city council of Massillon, O., at the office of the city clerk of the said city until 12 o'clock noon,

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1893,

For furnishing the necessary labor and material for paving with brick South Cedar street, from the south line of Main street south to the north line of Wellman street, according to the plans and specifications on file in the office of the city engineer in Massillon, O. The bids may be for either work or material, or for both if for both each must be separately stated with price

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check to the acceptance of the city council in the sum of $200, that if the bid is accepted a contract will be entered into and the performance of it properly secured. All bidders will be required to use the printed forms for bids which will be furnished on application at the city engineer's office. The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

E. B. BAYLISS,
City Clerk.

An Ordinance

To accept George W. Henrich's addition to the City of Massillon, O.

SECTION 1, Be it ordained by the council of the city of Massillon, O., that the addition laid out in Fractional Section Number Six, and known by part out lot Number 302 in the Third ward of Massillon, is hereby accepted as an addition to the city of Massillon, and to be known hereafter as George W. Henrich's Addition, and the transfer of the allotment to be made to the new numbers marked thereon.

SEC. 2. Streets and alleys not heretofore dedicated, are herewith dedicated to the public use forever.

SEC. 3. This ordinance to take effect after passage and publication.

E. L. HERING,
President City Council.
Attest:
E. B BAYLISS, City Clerk.
Passed February 20, 1893.

An Ordinance

To Pave Prospect street from the north line of Main street, to the south line of Cherry street.

SECTION 1 Be it ordained by the city council of Massillon, O., that the improvement of Prospect street from the north line of Main street to the south line of Cherry street by paving the same with brick, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the city civil engineer be proceeded with.

SEC. 2. That the expense of said improvement shall be assessed per foot front upon the abutting property according to the laws and ordinances, on the subject of assessments, and in an assessing ordinance hereafter to be passed.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication, and the clerk of this city is hereby directed to cause advertisement for sealed proposals for bids to be published as required by law.

E. L. HERING,
President City Council.
Attest:
E. B. BAYLISS, City Clerk.
Passed February 20, 1893.

In Attachment.

Sarah F. Keller, Plaintiff,
vs.
Arthur Cross, Defendant.

Before Gustavus G. Paul Justice of the Peace of Perry township, Stark Co., Ohio. On the 30th day of December 1892 said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of eighteen dollars and 66cts.

Feb. 24, 1893. SARAH F. KELLER.

An Ordinance

To pave Cedar street from the south line of Main street to the north line of Wellman street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the city council of Massillon, Ohio, that the improvement of Cedar street from the south line of Main street to the north line of Wellman street by paving the same with brick, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the city civil engineer, be proceeded with.

SEC. 2. That the expense of said improvement shall be assessed per foot front upon the abutting property according to the laws and ordinances, on the subject of assessments, and in an assessing ordinance hereafter to be passed.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication, and the clerk of this city is hereby directed to cause advertisement for sealed proposals for bids to be published as required by law.

E. L. HERING,
President City Council.
Attest:
E. B. BAYLISS, City Clerk.
Passed February 20, 1893.

Ordinance

To pave Railroad street from the east line of Erie street to the west line of Mill street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the city council of Massillon, O., that the improvement of Railroad street from the east line of Erie street to the west line of Mill street by paving the same with brick, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the city civil engineer be proceeded with.

SEC. 2 That the expense of said improvement shall be assessed per foot front upon the abutting property according to the laws and ordinances on the subject of assessments, and in an assessing ordinance hereafter to be passed.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication, and the clerk of this city is hereby directed to cause advertisement for sealed proposals for bids to be published as required by law.

E. L. HERING,
President City Council.
Attest:
E. B. BAYLISS, City Clerk.
Passed February 20, 1893.

An Ordinance

To pave Cedar street from the south line of Main street to the north line of Wellman street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the city council of Massillon, Ohio, that the improvement of Cedar street from the south line of Main street to the north line of Wellman street by paving the same with brick, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the city civil engineer, be proceeded with.

SEC. 2. That the expense of said improvement shall be assessed per foot front upon the abutting property according to the laws and ordinances, on the subject of assessments, and in an assessing ordinance hereafter to be passed.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication, and the clerk of this city is hereby directed to cause advertisement for sealed proposals for bids to be published as required by law.

E. L. HERING,
President City Council.
Attest:
E. B. BAYLISS, City Clerk.
Passed February 20, 1893.

B. & B.

SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT

We have now on sale our New Importations of

ALL-WOOL FRENCH CHALLIES,
FINE DRESS GINGHAMS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES

and will be pleased to submit SAMPLES BY MAIL. You'll find the Styles and Values surpassing good.

ALL-WOOL CHALLIES,

30 and 31 inch Goods in Light and Dark Grounds in large variety of Choice New Style, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c.

40 PIECES

FRENCH ZEPHYR GINGHAMS—Dress Styles—25 cent qualities at **16 cents**, while this lot lasts only.

NEW SATIN STRIPE

and Silk Stripe Ginghams—fast colors and washable.

FRENCH ZEPHYR GINGHAMS—Elegant New Styles, 20c., 25c.

NOVELTY GINGHAMS—35cts. **ANDERSON GINGHAMS**—35c.

EMBROIDERIES.

The **10,000** styles represented in this stock, embraces so many lines and such a range of prices, that it is impossible here to mention them in detail.

If you will make known to our **MAIL ORDER DEP'T** your Emroiderey and Lace wants for your spring sewing, you will receive samples representing such unusual values and stylish patterns as will surely please and merit your approval. **TRY IT.**

BOGGS & BUHL,

115, 117, 119, 121 Federal St., ALLEGHENY, PA.

Farm For Sale

Near Ravenna Ohio.

Con'ains 167 Acres, Excellent land good location.

Living Water in Every Field.

Buildings Good, Plenty of Wood and Timber, Abundance of Fruit,

Sugar Camp—1,200 Maples, all Equipped Covered Buckets, Champion Evaporator.

Price $40.00 Per Acre,

One-half down, balance on payments.

ADDRESS,

J. C HARDING,
BERLIN, - OHIO.

Legal Notice.

Abraham Fasenacht as administrator of the estate of Christian Wagner, deceased
vs.
Lucinda Shepley, et. al.
Josephine Hahn, Hiram Joseph, Jacob Joseph and Cora Joseph, who reside at Chicago, Illinois, Viola Diesenberger who resides at Sault St. Marie, Michigan, will take notice that Abraham Fasenacht, Administrator of the estate of Christian Wagner deceased, on the first day of February, 1893, filed his petition in the probate court of Stark county, Ohio, all ging that the personal estate of said decendent is insufficient to pay his debts and the charges of administering said estate; that said Christian Wagner died seized in fee simple of the following real estate, to-wit:

In Probate Court, Stark County, Ohio

The northwest quarter of Section 18, Township 10, Range 9, (Perry Township) Stark County, Ohio, excepting therefrom a tract of 60 acres described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of said quarter, thence running east 60 rods; thence north 160 rods; thence west 60 rods; thence south 160 rods to the place of beginning. Also excepting therefrom the right of way over and through said premises of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad The purpose of the petition is that said premises be sold to pay the debts and charges aforesaid. Josephine Hahn, Hiram Joseph, Jacob Joseph, Cora Joseph and Viola Diesenberger are hereby notified that they have been made parties defendant to said petition, and that they are required to answer the same on or before April 1, 1893.

ABRAHAM FASNACHT,
Administrator.
By JOHN O. GARRETT, his attorney.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

John D. Paul
vs.
John O. Garrett. } Order of Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, in the city of Massillon, on the premises on

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1893.

The following described real estate to-wit: A part of Lot No. 115 in the city of Massillon, County of Stark and State of Ohio, aforesaid, Beginning on the east side of Cedar street at a point 25 feet south from the south west corner of said lot 115 and running thence east on a line parallel with Main street in said Massillon 25 feet; thence south on a line parallel with the east line of said Cedar street 50 feet to the north line of an alley; thence west along the north line of said alley 25 feet to the east line of said Cedar street; Thence north along the east line of said Cedar street 50 feet to the place of beginning, also a part of lot No. 115 described and bounded as follows, beginning at the south west corner of said lot 115 and running thence north along the line between lot 114 and 115—51 feet thence east parallel with north line of the alley, on the south side of lot No. 115—25 feet, thence south, parallel with the east line of Cedar street, 50 feet to the north line of said alley, thence west along the north line of said alley, to the south west corner of lot No. 115 the place of beginning.

Appraised at $4,50000. Terms cash. Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M.

CHARLES A. KRIDER, Sheriff.
E. H. FOLGER Attorney.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Mary Ann Richard, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 25th day of February, 1893.

SAMUEL B. STERN,
Administrator.

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